The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,764 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
M HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th Aug.
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350,

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets, Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	20th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
s. s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchison, 21st Sept.
N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 12th, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 18th August. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.
For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

FOR SALE, MAHARAJA DULEEPSING'S CARRIAGES.
1 Handsome light canoe-shaped Baronche, by Alderbert, of Long Acre, in very good order.
1 English-built Mail Phæton, with brake, convertible into a waggonette.
And a set of English-made brass mounted double harness. Apply to

JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wrenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1886, at 4-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1886.
2nd.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st to 11th September, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 13th July, 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.
Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.
Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.
Gram and grass MACHINES.
A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.
A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.
A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years thoroughly broken to single and double harness.
For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 16th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrien, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLERY.
"CAVENDISH" CARVERS.

MADE From Special Steel, Hand-forged, Hardened and Tempered by First Prizemen in Sheffield. Set "ready for use" by a New Process with a Razor-like edge. Pair of Carvers with steel to match in box.

"A" Quality	Rs. 20 cash.
"B" ,,	,, 18 ,,
Buckhorn	,, 8-8 ,,

For Prices of other First Class Cutlery, see Catalogue.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRECAUTION AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

CRESOL! CRESOL!! CRESOL!!!
(CALVERTS.)

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere,
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant,
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in dogs.
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against mites in hides and skins.

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

Sold in Bottles, Ans. 4, 6, 12, and Re. 1-2. Gallon tins Rs. 5, for 5 gallon tins Rs. 23-12.
Carbolic Acid by Calvert of all strengths.
Carbolic Disinfecting Powder in tins ans. 8, in 28" boxes Rs. 3 12, cwt casks Rs. 11.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOULTON ARTWARE.
TOILET SERVICES.

SIMILAR to those which are now so very popular amongst all classes in England.
Services consisting of Ewer, Basin, Brush, Tray, or Vase, Soap, Dish and Commode complete.
The following Patterns are recommended :—

No.		Rs.	A.
No. 6.	"Alderman" Shape, Dark Blue, Flower Border	8	0
No. A 205.	"Doulton" Shape, Coloured Tulips with Turquoise Spots, Fancy Borders	15	0
No. A 231.	Melon Shape, Coloured Chrysanthemums, with Greek Border	15	0
No. A 232.	Melon shape, Chrysanthemums on Ivory body, Grecian border	16	0
No. A 195.	Doulton shape, Large Coloured Flowers on Ivory body	18	0
No. A 150.	Alderman shape, Coloured Sprays of Flowers on Ivory body	20	0
No. 808.	Birds with Coloured Sprays of Flowers on White body	29	0
No. 806.	Ivory body, Wicker Pattern, Rich Gold Lines, 11 pieces	32	0
No. 982.	Connaught shape, Ivory body, Coloured Japanesque Pattern with handsome Dark-Green and Gold border	38	0
No. 204.	Connaught shape, similar to above	40	0
No. 802.	Saxon shape, Coloured Birds on Ivy Sprays, Ivory body, for double service, 16 pieces	45	0
No. A 270.	Connaught shape, Coloured Fruits, and Blossoms on Ivory body, very rich Gold border	70	0
No. 1,067.	Chippendale shape, Coloured Orange Blossom Sprays on Ivory body, with very heavy Gold border	90	0
No. A 192.	Doulton shape, Richly Coloured Flowers, with very handsome Gold and Bronze borders	90	0
No. A 104.	Connaught shape, very handsome Coloured Flower, Sprays on Ivory border, very deep Old Gold border, very handsome	108	0
No. B 185.	Connaught shape, very rich, Old Lace Pattern, with hand painted Rose Sprays and Birds on Ivory body. A magnificent service, &c. &c. &c	90	0

Also SERVICES in PURE WHITE STONE WARE or with Blue, Green, Maroon, or Gold Lines, 9 pieces, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

ALSO VERY HANDSOME LARGE DOULTON VASES, Rs. 40, 70, 180 per pair.
Ditto. Ditto. SINGLE VASES, Rs. 10, 13, 36, 80 each.
HANDSOME DOULTON JUGS, Rs. 32, 40 each.
RICH SALAD BOWLS, Rs. 25, 35 each.
SMALL VASES FOR BRACKETS, &c., Rs. 20, 27 per pair.
LOVING CUPS, TWO HANDLED, Rs. 24 each.
ICE PAILS, Rs. 18 each.
BEER MUGS, SILVER MOUNTED, Rs. 10-8 each.
&c., &c.
VENETIAN GLASSWARE.
TABLE ORNAMENTS.
TEA SERVICES, 4 O'CLOCK, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE,

GIN. **"OLD TOM"** GIN.

THE ATTENTION of those who prefer GIN to any other spirit is drawn to this CORDIAL OLD TOM, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

See Wine Lists. Rs. 18 per dozen. See Wine Lists.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

CASH. Per dozen.	Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17	8
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	22	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	30	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40	0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35	0	19	0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28	0	15	0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	10	0	...	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *SPECIALITIES*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence*.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Fresh Shipment just to hand per
MAIL STEAMER "BRINDISI."

MEDIUM	Rs. 2 12 per 100
EXTRA SUPERIOR	,, 3 12 ,,

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
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CRANES
CYLINDERS
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ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

FOR THE RAINS!!
BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price Rs.	8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Rs.	34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
Rs.	14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
Rs.	23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size	
60 by 50	11-8
72 by 54	14-

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	
60 by 50	10-8
72 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THI
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Prices from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.
A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.
ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—	Gold	30,	Silver 20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	,,	36	,, 25	,,	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	,,	40	,, 25	,,	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	,,	25	Tortoiseshell		16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6	Steel		6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
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Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
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Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
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Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
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MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR ROOT PIPES,
CIGAR, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
in Meerschaum and Amber,
Very Artistic.

WINES, SPIRITS AND AERATED WATERS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
Fort, Cumballa Hill and Byculla.

KEMP & COMPANY

HAVE received the following choice Selection of Perfumes by Lazele of New York :—

Patchouly.
Stephanotis.
Sweet Lotus.
White Lilac.
White Rose.
Wood Violet.

Carnation Pink.
Heliotrope.
Jockey Club.
Lily of the Valley.
Mignonette.
One thousand Flowers.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Case of 3 bottles Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

DELICIOUS CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears.
Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

MOIR AND SON'S CELEBRATED TART FRUITS.
Apples, Gooseberries, Cherries, Greengages, Plums, Rhubarb, Raspberries, Black Currants.
11 as. and 13 as. per bottle.

GENUINE SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES, SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE.
7 as. per tin.

EUROPEAN STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

KEMP AND CO., Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

NURSERY REQUISITES.
FOOD WARMERS,
Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.
ETNAS,
Rs. 1-8 Rs. 2.
"NAPOLEON" SPIRIT STOVES,
Complete with Kettle, Rs. 2.
PUFF BOXES.
A great variety of elegant designs in Wood, Marble, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, White Metal, &c.
Prices from Re. 1.
BABY'S SOAP,
Delicately Perfumed.
Per cake 6 as. Per doz. 3-12.
INFANTS' FOODS.
Pure Condensed Milk.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
Fort, Cumballa Hill and Byculla.

BYCULLA.
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KEMP & COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
BYCULLA,
Is replete with every requisite for the
HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY.

Contains the latest additions to Medical Comforts, and is under the superintendence of a thoroughly qualified

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Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

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THE "MAC IVER" LINER S.S. "CHINA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignee's boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

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Bombay, 13th August 1886.

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A MOST INVIGORATING TONIC that permanently restores VITALITY, premature old Age, lost NERVE and BRAIN power, nervous DEBILITY, failure of power, &c., is pleasant, convenient and endorsed by the Medical Faculty as a sure, safe, and prompt remedy for nervous DYSPEPSIA and as a determined APHRODISIAC, exalts MENTAL ACTIVITY and confers power to endure MENTAL FATIGUE.

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Very useful and convenient for keeping specimens of GRAINS, SEEDS, &c., in office showrooms.

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THESE are either narrow or broad, and are used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, Nervous Complaints, &c., &c.

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THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms. Gives immediate relief without fail, if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit.

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MASON'S COCAINE.

Solution of Bromhydrate of Cocaine promptly checks
SEA-SICKNESS,
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Huskiness and Loss of Voice,
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Externally for—
BURNS, SHARP LOCAL PAINS & NEURALGIA.

It is used for producing LOCAL INSENSIBILITY and arresting morbid action of the mucous membrane of the THROAT and STOMACH without injurious after-effects.

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POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SEWING MACHINES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a European BAND MASTER, for 28th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry at Baroda. Apply "BAND PRESIDENT."

SKIP THIS.—Our Gents' Suits made to order at Rs. 25 are the wonder of the age.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

ON VIEW valuable Books, China Pictures, &c., to be sold at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, at 2 p.m.

ON VIEW the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon's valuable Household Furniture, Broughams, Dispensary Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Library, Plants, &c., to be sold at Girgaum Back Road on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st August.

SUPERIOR SCENTS from Smith and Nephew, Pmaud Violet, Lubin, Gosnell, Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, Lundborg, The Royal Perfumery Company.—MORENAS & Co., 15 Meadows Street, General Merchants.

ROSE and VANILLE Burnt Almonds, Liqueur Comfits, CHOCOLATE CREAM, Rose Pink Jujubes, Argentes, and other French and English Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadows Street, General Merchants.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

CHARGER FOR SALE. Chesnut Australian Gelding. Quiet, showy and fast. Price Rs. 450. Apply to "W.," care of this paper.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

WINE COOLERS, very compact, dark oak or walnut, small Rs. 6, large Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

OFFICERS, CIVIL or MILITARY, desirous to learn Russian, may apply to L. Klayman, care of J. Farbstein, 18, Church Gate Street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Suparibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects. No. 28, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, an English-built CURRICLE with accessories for single or double driving. Second-hand. Price, Rs. 200. Apply to X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments:—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SANITARY PAILS, strongly recommended by the Medical Profession, for use in the sick room. Price, Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Espianade Cross Road, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 14 postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Competent European MILL MANAGER for an up-country Mill, must have had experience in Spinning and Carding. Apply with references to "A. B." care of this office.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDAR SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni. Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF DAMAGED MATCHES, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jambli Street, near Carnac Bunder Bridge, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Abdoolali Dawood Khan, an insolvent, consisting of cases of damaged matches, bar soap and padlocks, loose slates, damaged yarn, thread, swing, table &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th August, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE AUCTION SALE OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

The Mortgagee has, by desire of the Liquidators of the Gordon Mills, Limited, postponed, until further notice, the sale of the above property, which was to take place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th August, 1886.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable articles, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unserviceable medical stores.

At the same time will be sold a number of surplus medicines, instruments, &c., including fine China musk, castor pods, capital and other surgical instruments, veterinary instruments, glazed iron pans, ice machines, microscopes, thermometers, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF MIXED SCRAP IRON, SHOP CUTTINGS, STEEL AXLES, &c., &c.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depôt, Parell, opposite to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parell Station—

About 1,500 tons Mixed Scrap Iron, Shop Cuttings, &c., &c.

About 60 tons Steel Axles.

The above will be sold in lots, which are now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of several consignments of rich flower jars, vase lamps, enamelledware, walking sticks, spirit stands, work boxes, richly cut glassware, portmanteaus, terra cotta figures, etc, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 21st August, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 85, Patell Street, behind the Hongkong Bank by order of the concerned, several consignments of rich flower vases, and vase lamps, in very neat designs, all white enamelled ware, consisting of cups, saucers, plates, dishes, tiffin baskets, jugs, basins, soap dishes, pans with cover, spirit frames with glasses complete, terra cotta figures, jugs, globe lamps, fancy walking sticks, richly cut glassware consisting of jars, dishes, centre stands, water jugs, scent bottles, toilet sets, inkstands, satin-lined work boxes, sets of spoons and forks, (best plated) salvers, leather bags and portmanteaus, and a lot of other fancy goods, too numerous to mention in detail.

Property on view 4 days before the date of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th August, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. Menesse and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

2 cases Colored Prints.
3 ,, White Dorias.
1 ,, ,, Mulls.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 ,, Grey Drill.
2 ,, Grey Dhooties.
4 Cases Violet and Millefleur, Nursery and Toilet Powder, White Rose, Marrow Oil, &c., by Napoleon Price & Co.
1 case Cigarette Papers.
9 ,, Sparkling Hock.
1 ,, Imitation Gold Thread.
2 ,, White and Colored Bed Covers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortagagees, Messrs. Allibhoy Hassonbhoy and Adumjee Hassonbhoy, and on account of the mortgagor, Mr. Ismaljee Moolla Abdolla Hossein, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort, in the island of Bombay fronting, and on the east side of Girgaum Road, in the registration subdistrict formerly of Mandvee but now of Bombay, and formerly, as well as now, in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ismaljee Moolla Abdoolla Hossein, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 230 and new No. 1740, old survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2-8062, and containing by admeasurement 578 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 201 and 202, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Armenian passage burying ground, on the west by the oart of the Mahommedan Panchayet, on the north by the oart of Parsee Nowrojee Cowasjee, and on the south by the oart of the said Borah Mahommedan Panchayet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, vendor's solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 16th August, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned

F T ex. s.s. California.
J O 1-6—6 drums Causted soda.
& Co.
F T ex. s.s. Laleham.
J O & Co. 1015-18—4 cases medicines.
& Co.
1027-30—4 ,, ,,
1031—1 ,, bottles.

SALE OF PRICE'S CANDLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Esmalljee—

1,375 boxes each 30 packets 16 ozs. Price's Belmont candles.

On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally—

500 boxes each 30 packets 16 ozs, Price's Belmont candles in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF PRICE'S CANDLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mr. Venichund Roychund.

Ex. s s. Ancona.

V. R., Bombay—151-225—75 boxes each 30 packets Price's sperm candles in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
3 sets English made single harness just landed.
3 pairs silver plated phaeton lamps.
1 Henry Martini's Government Regulation size single rifle, with sight protector in canvas bag.
1 380 bore single rook rifle with cleaning rod and 30 cartridges in wooden case.
1 Double barrelled breach loading central fire gun, by Thos. Bland and Son.
1 500 bóre Winchester Express Rifle, 5 shot magazine, Point Blank up to 150 yards, and sighted and shot up to 300 yards with great accuracy.
1 English open faced silver watch.
One writing table, 6 chairs, copying-press, &c.
On account of the concerned—
Ex s.s. Dago.
2 cases double and single perambulators.
By order of Hajee Essack Soap and Sons and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Sullamanjee Momunjee.
T—52-57—2 cases beads.
472—100, 102-3, 136, 141-42, 145-6—8 cases beads.
W H N—4, 5, 9-10, 13, 17, 19-20, 22, 26—9 cases beads.
A H S—1-4—1 case pictures.
By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—
A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of wire, iron, &c.
By order of the Administrater General—
40 Cashmere Dooshala belonging to the estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam Mohideen Cashmeree.
The property of an officer, consisting of uniform, electroplated claret-jug, biscuit box, cake basket and telescope.
By order of Abdool Hoosein Esmalljee and on account and at the risk of Essabhoy Moolla Abdehally—
1,335—VB—250 boxes Gonda candles, 9 oz., nett.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome small self-driving Park Phaeton, with removable hind and front coach boxes.
1 neat office shigram.
1 handsome English built light brougham.
1 tricycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Visram Mowjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Vussonjee Jowraz—

74 bales, each 50 pieces white shirtings, 40 yards, 32 to 33 in., No. 7, Lippman's.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of ordnance stores consisting of brass, copper, iron, steel, wood, leather cuttings, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, POSTS AND PLANKS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram.—

200 tons superior teak scantlings, posts and planks of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, CHINA PICTURES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The valuable library of a gentleman containing upwards of 1,500 volumes relating to history, English and French biographical memoirs, English and French romances, poetry, natural history, botany, dictionaries, &c. Also some valuable pictures, comprising Leech's original sketches in maple frames, and some valuable China ornaments, musical box, book cases with glass doors, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND FURNITURE BOARDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kussara Bunder—

100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
And at Mazagon Dharookhana—
6 tons furniture bands,
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of valuable Land and Bungalow on the Girgaum Back Road without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 3,805 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Nos. 705, 706, 708 and 307, and New Survey Nos. 7,912 and 19-7910, together with the commodious upperstoried bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. all of which premises are situated on the south side of the Public Road called Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of the Fort, and are bounded on the east by a private passage of Messrs. Dinshaw and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on the west by the property of Juggonnath Narayenjee, on the south by the property of Muthoorabai, wife of Narayen Dhurmajee Mistry, and on the north by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at Girgaum Back Road, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, at 1 p.m., each day, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, an English made eightday clock by French, a strong English built brougham by R. Disturnal and Co., a strong single-seated brougham, medical dispensary and dispensary furniture, a large quantity of medicines in English-packed bottles, surgical instruments, a nearly new microscope by R. and J. Back, valuable library, gold and silver watches by C Marcks and Co., and gold Albert chains, a collection of choice and rare plaints in tubs and pots, &c., &c. The furniture comprises marble topped, round, side and oblong tables, sofa, hall and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy and reclining chairs, handsome, large size, glass door book cases, show case, toilet stands, teapoys, Brussels carpet, rich glass stem 10 light chandeliers, English made gilt pier tables, with pier glasses, flower stands, flower pots, four-posts iron bedstead, complete hall globe lamps, table and hanging lamps, oleographs, one specially made large size dispensing counter, large size glass door medicine cupboards and shelves, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The medical dispensary and library will be sold on the first three days, and the household furniture, carriages, jewellery and plants will be sold on the last day. The carriages will be sold at 2 p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture best plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, a handsome harmonium by Soundy and Co., a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, handsome China flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, handsome oleographs, &c., the property of J. W. FIDO, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th August, 1886.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlow" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0
BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.		
Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.		
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Do. do. oak hoop	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
PICCOLO BANJOS.		
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5	0
TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
4 inches in diameter	12	0
12 do.	9	0
11 do.	6	0
9 do. with tacked head	3	0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	a.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above	3	8
Tartan Velvet Aprons Rs. 50, "With Monogram"	60	0
Air-tight Box for the above	11	8
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do	4	8

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares Collar Jewels.

3rd Degree Lamp ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 45 per whole share, and Rs. 11¼ per one-quarter share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1886, will be paid on and after Monday the 16th August, 1886, at the Registered Office of the Company, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1886, on production of Share Certificates.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th to 18th August, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RAMCHUNDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July, 1886.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WHOLE of the WORK on the GROUND FLOOR of the EXTENSION of the TELEGRAPH OFFICE BUILDING at Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m. on Monday the 16th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 2nd August 1886.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WHITE SPRAGUE.

WHEREAS the abovenamed deceased, who died on the 23rd January, 1883, was the registered holder of FIVE SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY under Certificate No. 1,095, but the said Certificate has been LOST, and the undersigned has applied to the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to issue a fresh Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given that if any person holds the said Certificate, or has any claim against the abovenamed deceased, or his estate in respect thereof, he is required to deliver up the said Certificate or submit his claim to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this Notice, failing his doing so, a fresh Certificate will be issued by the Bank, and the shares will be disposed of, by the undersigned.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General of Bombay, and Administrator of the Estate of William White Sprague.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th August, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 370 OF 1870.

KARMALI RAHIMBHOY and IBRAHIM RAHIMBHOY, respectively Khoja Muslim Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, late Minors, by Cazbai their next friend, but now of full age, and MIR-ALI RAHIMBHOY and RAHIMUTBAI respectively Khoja Muslim, Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Infants under the age of sixteen years, by Kajbai widow of DHARAMSEY IBRAHIM, their guardian *ad litem*..........Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAHIMBHOY HUBIBHOY and AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY, Khoja Muslim, inhabitants of Bombay, and residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, aforesaid......................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the following immoveable properties WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in nine Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and the sale if not completed will be continued on THURSDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, the testator, in the above suit, and of the above Defendants, as his executors in the several Lots next hereinafter described that is to say:—

LOT No. 1.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Pestonji Narelwala's Oart, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wadi Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand three hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 53, New Survey No. 3,602, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 1, 2 and 10, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and the east by the Belvedere Hill Road, on or towards the south by Wadi Bunder Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Hormusji Setna, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Mr. Kelly and other tenants of the Defendants, and are now occupied by Mr. R. McMarran and other tenants of the said Defendants.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (on which a messuage, tenement or dwelling house which has since been burnt down formerly stood) situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, or Khaduk in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,320, New Survey No. 2,947, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully which is common to the premises herein described, and the house of Sambhaji Govind, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street, on or towards the east by the gully common to the premises herein described, and the house of Hajibhai Lallji, and on or towards the west by the gully common to the premises herein described and the house of Haji Abdoola, and which said land was formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Solaman Eskail, and is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabuts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,737, New Survey No. 2,951 and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 22 to 24, and are bounded as follows, That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Lalji Ludha and partly by the house of Solaman Daniel, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street or Khaduk, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Lalji Ludha, and on or towards the west by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Ismail Nensey and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Osman Vydnia, and are now occupied by Defendants or their tenant, Tokersey Jewraj.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shamji Hussaji Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1021, New Survey No. 2,789, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 169 to 171, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Meerally Mahomed, on or towards the south by the gully, common to the premises herein described and the house of Goolam Husein Teja, on or towards the east by the gully entirely belonging to the house of Mulji Dewji, and on or towards the west by Shamjee Hussaji Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Khulfan Ruttonsey and Abdoola Hussain, as tenants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the east side of Khoja Street or Khara Talao, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,339, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Borah Sooltanje, on or towards the south by Lot No. 6, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Gujrabai, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street or Khara Talao, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenant, Heera Lakha, but is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of Chima Butcher Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabout, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,338, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Gujrabai, widow of Jamaldin Sakoor, and partly by Lot No. 5, on or towards the south by the house used as a stable belonging to Memon Haji Umar, on or towards the east by Chima Butcher Street, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenants, but is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 7.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house, known as Forbes' house and other buildings standing thereon, situate partly on the east side of Mazagon Road, and partly on the north side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the south partly by the property of Tar Mahomed Ahmed Bawa, and partly by Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the Valpakhadi Road, and partly by Lot No. 8, and on or towards the west by the Mazagon Road, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Defendant's tenants.

LOT NO. 8.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground occupied by the house of one Hoossein sepoy, a Fazendari tenant, situate on the north side, Valpakhadi Road without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the south by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the G. I. P. Railway Line and partly by Valpakhadi Road, and on or towards the west by Lot No. 7, and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Fazendari tenant, Hoosein sepoy.

LOT NO. 9.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground (whereon huts have been built by several people on sufferance) situate on the south side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty two square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows, that is to say, or on towards the north by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Huson Chotain, on or towards the east by the property of Tyeb Gunee, and on or towards the west by Valpakhadi Road, and which said land was formerly vacant, but is now occupied by several persons who have built huts upon it on sufferance.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the said Plaintiffs, No. 35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, and at the office of Messrs. TOBIN and ROUGHTON, Attorneys for the said Defendants, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

Band. 24th N. I., Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p. m.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th:—Mameluke (s), for Messina; Friary (s), Dunkirk; and Chilka (s), Galle. Yesterday:—Victoria (s), for Liverpool.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Waverley entered and the s.s. Clan Sinclair and s.s. Mameluke left the dock yesterday.

Fire.—On Friday, at midnight, two cadjan huts belonging to Munajee Succaram, situated at Valpakady, were burnt down in a short time. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 25.

Reported Theft.—Geuskhan Russoolkhan, residing in a chawl at Thakoordwar Road, reported to the police the theft of a canvas bag containing wearing apparel, gold rings, and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,020, on Friday lost.

Fall out of a Window.—Moses Ellias, a Jew lad, aged 7 years, on Friday last accidently fell out of a window on the first story of a house in Picquet Road, and sustained a severe lacerated wound on his forehead. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Soorujmull Muggunjee, aged 25 years, Deceased was a mehta in the rain speculation office, residing in Keeka Street. On Friday afternoon he took a poisonous dose of opium, in consequence of his having wilfully made a false entry in the account books of the office, which came to the knowledge of his master. He died from its effects on Saturday forenoon. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment, at the Apollo Bunder, at 6-15 this evening:—

Quadrille	Les Amazones	Volontaires Arban
Overture	La Circassienne	Auber
Valse	Amore di Coracao	C de Souza
Selection	Beatrice de Tenda	Bellini
Valse	The Officers	Coote
Galop	Durch die Luften	Ziehrer

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Mill Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Naigaum, on the body of Mahadao Bhajee, aged 16 years, a labourer employed at the Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Company's mill. He was working in the throstle department, when the belting which worked the throstle suddenly gave way and wound itself round the body of the deceased and carried him up to the shaft and jammed him. When released he was dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

At the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Friday, held to consider what site should be selected for the above offices, there were present:—Captain H. Morland, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M. D., Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Lieut-Colonel A. B. Portman, Captain H. O. Selby, R. E., Sir Frank H. Souter, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, J. Cotton, A. M. Gubbay, Francis Daw Parker, E. F. Underwood, Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhai Framji, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Dady Limji, Mohomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naoroji Byramji Suntook, Nuzzer Mohommed Futtehally, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmunjee, and the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

Mr. Khote said that the problem before them was thought by some to be difficult of solution. To his mind, as a business man, the problem could be most conclusively solved. The question was this: supposing you had to build a house of your own, a comfortable and convenient house, and supposing Government offered you a choice between the two sites, the one on the oval opposite the Sailors' Home and the one at Boree Bunder, which would you choose? The speaker was quite sure that every one would say he chose the oval site. The committee in the present case had done nothing more than every one would have done for himself. A memorial had been received from a body calling itself the Rate-payers' Association; and the only argument they had to support their memorial, was that this change of site was a makeshift. Now, the Municipal Offices had been located in their present building for nearly a score of years; and when they first went there, did the Corporation not consult the convenience of the rate-payers? Was it ever before complained that the present offices were too distant from the houses of the rate-payers? But what was this Rate-payers' Association? In a measure they were a self-constituted body, appointed in an unconstitutional manner. It was the Corporation that represented the rate-payers, and the latter themselves elected one-fourth of that body. It was a deliberate and considerate action on their part to appoint this number to be their representatives; and the latter were more constitutionally elected and had more *lcus standi* than the Rate-payers' Association. To talk about a central site, why then Byculla was more central than Boree Bunder; and Mr. Khote knew that the Byculla Club was for sale. (A laugh.) They might have their offices in that building. But who were the rate-payers? The speaker asked. The classification of that word, he thought, was necessary in order to know who had the right to see the Municipal Commissioner on matters of business. The population of Bombay, according to the last census was 7,73,000; and of these 2,32,000 were persons who paid rates, but the majority of these paid their rates through town duties and rents, and had no right to see the Municipal Commissioner at the Municipal Office. They could, if they liked, attend at the ward offices in the different wards in Bombay. Then as regards house-owners, it must be remembered that many persons owned ten, twenty, thirty or forty houses, but each of these persons did not represent more than one rate-payer; and so after all the number of actual rate-payers was very small. Of course, Mr. Khote added, he was guilty of being like that stupid judge mentioned by Mr. Pherozeshah the other day, who was told not to give his reasons in his judgment, but the speaker said he was quite justified in saying as he did, and as stated in the report of the committee, that "having taken all things into consideration, the committee are of opinion that it is advisable that the site on the oval nearly opposite to the present Sailors' Home, now offered by the Government for the Municipal Offices, should be accepted." The committee said that the most advisable course was to present the report in the succinct manner that it was. The Corporators had often to separate for want of a quorum; their business lay chiefly in the Fort; and if the Municipal Offices were away from the Fort, there was no knowing how oftener they would be in want of a quorum. Only recently twenty-four of them had met together in that hall, but the business could not be proceeded with for want of the one extra member to form a quorum. They waited for fully twenty minutes, and what was done in the meantime? Why, word was sent round to a member who they knew was engaged in his ordinary business in the Fort; and he came, and the work was then proceeded with. Could this have been done if the offices were at Boree Bunder? Mr. Khote ventured to think not; and he certainly thought that the convenience of the Corporators should be consulted, for by so doing the convenience of the whole body of rate-payers whose representatives they were was consulted. Mr. Khote thought that all the members present—at any rate the majority—would be of his opinion that the new site was better than the one at Boree Bunder. They would certainly have taken it if they could have got it on the former occasion, but they were unable to pay the price that was asked. Nay more, they at one time negociated for the purchase of the very building in which they were now located, but the owner refused to sell it for the price that was offered. If their offer had been accepted, what would have been the result. Where then was their sympathy for rate-payers at that time? Was not the convenience of the rate-payers then consulted: and all maters taken into due consideration? To talk about the convenience or inconvenience of the rate-payers was something Mr. Khote could not understand; and in conclusion, he hoped that the meeting would unanimously carry the resolution proposed by Mr. Sayani. (Cheers.)

Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas observed that the only ground in support of Mr. Mehta's amendment was with reference to the inconvenience that would be caused to the rate-payers. If the Corporation were only to look to the convenience of the rate-payers, they should have to look at it in two ways, *viz.*, were they to have the Municipal Offices near the place of residence of the rate-payers or near their place of business? In the first respect that was impossible, for people would complain and say, "Oh, the Municipal Offices are nearer to such and such a man's house than mine." It naturally followed that the second point only remained for consideration, and as men of business, be it in the Corporation or outside, be they rich or poor, the Municipal Offices ought certainly to be erected in the business part of the town. It was to the Fort that all classes of business men came; and if they had not carriages to come in, surely they were not so poor as not to be able to get into a tram-car? A rate-payer living at Kalbadevi, or Mombadevi, or Byculla, as the case might be, would have to pay the fare to the Fort, and if he alighted at Boree Bunder his fare ceased; and if he had business to transact in the Fort, he would have to walk it there, or pay another anna to get into a tram-car. On the other hand the fare charged to him in the first instance would not only take him to the Municipal Offices if they were on the new site, but he would find himself close to his place of ordinary business. Taking these and other matters into consideration, Mr. Muljee said he would not but heartily support the original proposition. (Cheers.)

Sir Frank Souter said that in this matter they were placed in the predicament of a gentleman who consulted his servant, a native of Madras, as to which of the two articles shown to him he would select, and the answer was that both those articles were the best. So far as he (the speaker) was concerned, the two sites which they had to select from, were most excellent sites, and he was rather puzzled as to which of the two he should fix upon. There was no doubt that it was their duty to consult the convenience of the public, and especially those who had to attend the Munical Office on business. The question before them was whether the site in front of the Sailors' Home would not be as convenient in every respect as the site near the Boree Bunder Station. If they were to look for a central position, they would have to draw a line from Mahim Causeway to the Colaba Light-house and the centre of that line would be somewhere near Oomercarry or the Common Jail—(laughter)—and perhaps with Mr. Chisholm's dome it might be utilized as Municipal Offices. (Renewed Laughter.) If they at all looked for a convenient central spot, they should prefer the centre of the business locality of Bombay, which was the Fort, where the banks, mercantile offices, lawyers' offices, and in fact all these places of business were situated. All these places were close to their present Municipal Office, which in fact was quite so near to the very site which Government had been pleased to offer them. He had considered the matter well, and he thought that the site in front of the Sailors' Home would be quite convenient to the general public who had to visit the Municipal Office as the one in front of the station. They had been something like twenty years in their present office, and as far as he knew there was not a single complaint made of the inconvenience of the site. As Mr. Khote pointed out, the purchase of their present building was in contemplation as their permanent office.

It would be a very great pity indeed, now that they had the choice of two sites, that their building should be so close to that stupendous building, the railway terminus station and offices, the Crawford Markets, the Goculdas Hospital, the new Police Office, and numerous other handsome buildings of architectural pretensions, which would surround their office if erected on the spot originally given to them by Government. Whereas if the building was erected on the new site, where they could avail themselves of the cheap tramway locomotion, it would stand alone as a structure of architectural beauty which they might all as citizens of Bombay be proud to possess. (Applause.) They all represented the people of the city, and had their interest at heart. They had to decide conscientiously, whether considering all the circumstances of the case, it was a most suitable and convenient site for the purpose for which it was required. He would always have the interest of Bombay, where he had spent so many years of his life, at heart. (Applause.) He should be very sorry indeed if they refused the beautiful site, which he thought to be one of the very best sites in the city. If they refused such a beautiful site, the future generations, when it was brought to their notice that they had at one time the option of building on that most suitable and open site, would be astonished and scarcely believe that such an opportunity could ever have been lost. (Cheers.)

Dr. Waters observed that it seemed to him that both the sites were admirable and excellent sites, and in the absence of an alternative either of them would be eligible for the purpose for which it was intended. So far as the convenience of the rate-payers was concerned, it would appear that the advantages were about equal. He was inclined to think that the advantage lay in favour of the new site considering that according to Mr. Mulji a man travelling from the direction of the town to the Boree Bunder terminus in a tram-car had to pay his fare twice, if he after attending to his work at the Municipal Office had to go to transact business in the Fort. With regard to the sanitary aspect of the case, they had all heard that the locality surrounding the Boree Bunder site showed a greater mortality than that in the vicinity of the new site. But he thought that this proved nothing. The surroundings of a particular locality might be very healthy or unhealthy, and yet not affect the health of that particular locality. Dr. Blaney, he was sure, would bear him out that the surroundings, for instance, of the Byculla Club were very unsavoury, and yet no serious diseases had sprung up in the vicinity of the Club. He could speak with some little authority that the residents in the Byculla Club enjoyed as good a health as did those residing on Malabar Hill or elsewhere in Bombay. (Hear, Hear.) So that these figures with regard to mortality in the immediate surroundings of the sites went for nothing. And then it must be remembered that the Municipal Office was, not strictly speaking, a residentiary tenement. It would be a structure for partial occupation during the day. On the whole preference should be given on general grounds to the new site. But he thought it was a great pity that this site should be at all available for this or any other building. It was a pity that Government did not retain this site as an open breathing space in Bombay. (Hear, Hear.) And were it not that it was too late to make such a representation from the Corporation to Government, he would have deemed it advisable to ask Government to keep it as a place of recreation and breathing space in Bombay. But seeing that Government would not in all probability leave the place open, it would be better to take it in their own hands and build a structure for civic purposes, which would be an ornament to the locality. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hakim said that when he attended the meeting on Wednesday last, he had not made up his mind to vote on the subject, but the speech which Mr. Pherozeshah made on the occasion determined him to take his course in the matter. He congratulated Mr. Sayani in having found in Mr. Pherozeshah a powerful advocate for his proposal, although he appeared to be against it. The very argument which Mr. Pherozeshah with his forensic and dialectical skill had put forward against the new site could be used in its favour. Mr. Pherozeshah admitted that the old site was becoming more populous, and business and trade were increasing in that direction. He (Mr. Hakim) said that this was the very reason why they should keep away from such a busy and noisy place, in order that they might be able to carry on their deliberations in a manner befitting the importance and dignity of such a big Corporation of the city. He thought that the present site which had been so generously offered by Government was a place where they could carry on the business of the Corporation without let or hindrance. He did not also like the idea of having their Municipal Office in such close proximity to the obstetric wards of the Cama Hospital. Mr. Pherozeshaw, he said, had made some remarks as to the motives of Government, which he afterwards admitted might be good. At any rate Mr. Pherozeshaw asked them to treat the offer of Government with suspicion. He (Mr. Hakim) failed to see how that could be the case especially when Mr. Pherozeshaw could not accuse Government of suspicion in a specific manner. When a charge was made, it must be substantiated, and unless it was so substantiated, it must fall to the ground. Mr. Pherozeshaw had further attempted to fix the Municipal Commissioner to certain statements made by him some three years ago. But he (Mr. Hakim) asked if the circumstances which existed at the present day did exist in 1883, when the Cama Hospital and the Boree Bunder Station were not accomplished facts. He thought that there will shortly be many other buildings raised in the vicinity of the old site a short time hence. He submitted that responsible officers were at perfect liberty to change their minds according as condition and circumstances changed, and he did not see why they should be taunted and twitted for thus changing their minds. He thought that the representation made to them by the Rate-payers' Association did not deserve any consideration at their hands. He did not like the idea of any particular body endeavouring to supersede the Corporation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cotton next referred to the various objections which had been raised against the new site with regard to inconvenience, the extra cost that would be incurred by removing the foundation-stone from the site at Boree Bunder, etc., but they thought that all those objections met with a ready reply. As regards extra cost, they were assured that, that would not be incurred; and Mr. Pherozeshah seemed to have more sentiment about the matter than anything else. It was certainly the very first duty of the Corporation to consider the convenience of the rate-payers, and Mr. Cotton said he would certainly be the last man to do anything that would in any away contribute to the inconvenience of his fellow-towns-men. From certain remarks that had been made, however, one would think that the Municipal Offices were visited by hundreds, if not thousands, of people in a day, and that these were very poor people who had no carriages and could not afford to drive in a tram-car. From certain figures kindly furnished by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, some ten or twelve people visited the Municipal Offices a day; and certainly the number did not exceed twenty. The speaker thought it was very much in the interests of the rate-payers that if a building was to be erected it should be a substantial and comfortable building; a building in which the executive officers and the employés would be comfortably located. It was also very much in the interests of the rate-payers that the Corporators should have the consideration they were entitled to. They were not asked to spend more for the new site; and he (Mr. Cotton), would not object to spend even a litle more if greater comfort could be provided for the executive officers and employés, for by that means they would do more. Considering the vast amount of work that had to be gone through by the Municipality, Mr. Cotton could not understand why the officers should be removed to the very end of the business part of the city. They talked about attaching a large Municipal hall to this new building; and if they did so, Mr. Cotton could well imagine the amount of inconvenience that would be caused on the occasion of a public meeting held at Boree Bunder. Supposing a large public meeting was held, where, he asked, would you find room for the carriages of the people? Only the other way, at the opening of the Cama Obstetric Hospital, a great deal of inconvenience was experienced by the visitors by their being unable to find their carriages. In conclusion, Mr. Cotton said he would vote, for Mr. Sayani's proposition. (Cheers.)

Colonel Portman said that as he was one of those who opposed the formation of the committee, he thought he must now congratulate them for having, in the first place, got through their business so quickly; and in the second place, condone with them because their recommendation as to the new site, he thought, had not had much effect with most of them in changing their minds. He had no doubt in his mind from the first that the new site was the better of the two and for that he would vote. Government having resolved to cover the site opposite the Sailors' Home with buildings, had no doubt the desire that the handsome building which the Municipality intended to erect should also be there; and this would in a great way compel others to build on the site of more or less in a handsome way. Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia talked the other day about the expense that would be incurred. Why, Colonel Portman remembered Mr. Kapadia once telling him that he had spent Rs. 17,000 to recover Rs. 8,000. (A laugh.) Regarding the inconvenience spoken of by some of the members, Colonel Portman believed that the trams here were very much like the two-penny bus at home—you could travel from end to end of the city for the same price. It was very often said that Europeans and European officials and members of the Corporation, did not care for what was going on around them here; and that after spending a few years in India they would go back to their own country. Now, Colonel Portman wished it to be understood that this was a totally erroneous idea. Europeans took the greatest interest in the people. It was they who had founded this city and had made it what it was. (Cheers.)

Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban said that at the meeting before last when the question of the appointment of the committee, on which the Corporation had done him the honour of placing him, but which honour he had declined for the reasons then given by him, was discussed he had expressed his strong disinclination to the appointment of the committee. The committee having, however, been appointed, he was in hopes that it would lay before the Corporation all the facts and figures to save them the time of discussing and going into the details of the subject. But he was surprised that the report gave no facts or figures, or had assigned any reason whatsoever for preferring one site over the other. He thought that too much had been made of the inconvenience which would be caused to the rate-payers by the substitution of the new for the old site. The Fort is the business centre of the city, where the citizens came from distant parts to transact business. From the Fort both sites are equi-distant. In his opinion both sites were equally healthy. The committee of medical gentlemen appointed to select a site for the Cama Hospital, would not have chosen its present site if they thought that the place was not healthy. Government besides would not have built the Police Courts in the immediate vicinity of the locality if they thought that it was in any way unhealthy. As regarded the question of the value of the site, he said, it depended much in his opinion for the purpose for which they desired to utilize the site. A particular site which might be more valuable from a business point of view, might not be considered of equal value when required for the purpose of residence. With regard to the expense of about Rs. 10,000 incurred on the laying of the foundation-stone of the new building, he said, that almost the whole of the amount was spent for the *tamasha* more than anything else. The cost of removing the foundation stone would not come to more than two or three hundred rupees. The two site being equally good, equally healthy and equally valuable, it was difficult to say which should be selected, but looking at the matter from an æsthetical and architectural point of view, the new site was certainly the better of the two. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Such a great Municipality as that of Bombay would not think of erecting its Hall in a nook or corner, but would certainly like to put up such a building where it could be seen and admired by all. (Applause.) Considering then the advantages and disadvantages of the two sites, the site they were now discussing should certainly be preferred over the other. (Applause.) He fully concurred with Dr. Waters that the new site offered for building the Municipal Hall and Offices should be kept open for recreation and enjoyment by the public, and he suggested that a respectful representation should be made to Government to keep it open. He did not concur with him when he said that it was now too late to make such a representation to Government on the subject. He had held that view for a long time past, and he still maintained that the site should be left open for recreation and a breathing space for the city. Some of the previous speakers said that it was the desire of Government that the Municipality should take the new site. He was not in the confidence of Government in the matter, but he said with some amount of authority that his Excellency the Governor did not wish to press this matter in the slightest degree on the Corporation; his Excellency had simply left that question for the Corporation to decide. Surely, there was no motive whatever, as observed by Mr. Pherozeshaw, on the part of Government. Government had as much, or perhaps more, at heart the welfare and interest of the city as the Municipal Corporation. (Applause.) It was a matter of regret to him to find that the Corporation should consider Government as their opponents when such matters are placed before them for their consideration. On the contrary Government who had given them the control of the Municipality, were their friends. (Applause.) It seemed to him that the proposition of Captain Selby would be a compromise between Mr. Sayani's resolution by which the whole of the crescent would be built upon, and the suggestion he had just thrown out at the meeting namely that it should be kept open. It would be better to have their new Hall constructed in the middle of the ground, and the area round about kept open and utilized for recreation and enoyment for the inhabitants of the city. He would be happy to support Captain Selby's proposition, if placed before the meeting. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee said that the perplexity felt by Sir Frank Souter arose from the circumstance that this was one of those questions on which it was difficult to be unanimous. There were some persons, who would never sacrifice convenience for the sake of ornamentation, but there were others who looked at this question from an æsthetic and ornamental point of view. There were again others who would think that by accepting the new site a very important ceremony performed at the time of laying the foundation-stone would be wasted, and that it would be a slur on the honoured name of Lord Ripon, who performed that ceremony. He (Mr. Kabraji) would certainly consult the convenience of rate-payers, but he would not sacrifice the ornamental or æsthetic part of the building on that account. When the question of building a Municipal Hall was first mooted, the Town Hall was the first place suggested for their Municipal Office, and it was as far off from the Boree Bunder Station as it was from the new site. He would certainly vote in favour of the new site, now that it had been settled that the cost of the new building was not to be increased. He would prefer to see their office—their future local Parliament—(laughter)—situated in an open spot rather than in a crowded locality. He remembered that when the Gaiety Theatre was first opened the noise made by the tram-cars was so unbearable that one of their energetic Governors had to order to throw water all along the line in order to stifle the noise made by the tram-cars. As long as the building was not erected the question of the site could be re-opened without any danger of stultifying themselves. (Cheers.)

Captain Selby believed that the most Government intended was to do a courteous act, but he hoped that the present offer would not be accepted. It was of no use treating this matter as one of antiquity, and going through the files and records fifty years back and quoting what somebody else had said before, the speaker then proceeded to show the relative distances of the two sites from the principal places of business in the Fort, stating that he had taken his distances from the map of Bombay, which was then lying before him on the table. The centre of the Fort, *viz.*, north of the Elphinstone was 33 yards closer to the Boree Bunder site than the new site. The Custom House—which they were all told, and no doubt it was, a great centre of business—was closer by 500 yards. The distances of several other places were also given. As regards the health of the Boree Bunder site, the speaker remarked it was exceedingly improbable that the medical faculty would have chosen a noisy and unhealthy site for the Cama Hospital. Four lines of tramway passed close to the old site; and four lines to the new site; but as for the noise caused by the tram-cars, Captain Selby thought it would be heard by people who were really at their work. Nor would the noise caused by the trains at the Boree Bunder Station prove any source of disturbance, for it was to be remembered that that was not a good's but a terminal passenger station. Captain Selby said that his office was not far from the lines of the B. B. and C. I. Railway; and although perhaps a hundred trains passed by in a day, he was never disturbed by them; and very often he did not hear the one o'clock gun, which was close by.

A member: Oh!

Captain Selby: I say when at work. And I am sure that every one in the Secretariat would tell you the same.

Captain Selby then said that as regards the breeze both sites were equally open to it. Another feature which had not been brought out before, had been introduced by a local newspaper that morning with a wealth of words to the effect that if the Municipal Offices were erected at Boree Bunder they would be overshadowed by the G. I. P. Railway terminus. Now, the amount of frontage of the terminus was comparatively small, while the height was not much. Captain Selby then said, he would give the height and length of some of the principal buildings in Bombay as compared with the proposed Municipal Offices.

Sir Frank Souter: Mr. Chairman, may I ask if Captain Selby is going to inflict on us a lot of figures?

Captain Selby: I have no desire to inflict on the Corporation a lot of figures if they dont wish it.

The Chairman: You are in order, Captain Selby.

Captain Selby then said that the length of the High Court was 510 feet; that of the G. I. P. R. terminus only 350 feet; and that of the Secretariat, 435 feet; the height of the High Court was 96 feet; the Secretariat, 79 feet; the P. W. D. Office, 58 feet; and the G. I. P. R. terminus, 64 feet. The height of the new Municipal Offices according to Mr. Chisholm's plans would be 76 feet. The height to the top of the dome of the G. I. P. R. terminus would be 108 feet that of the new Municipal Offices, 156 feet. The beauty of a building depended far more on the skill of the architect than the actual sum that was spent in erecting it. The High Court cost 16 lakhs; the Post Offices 6 lakhs; the Telegraph Office, 2½ lakhs; the Sailors' Home, 3½ lakhs. About the most beautiful building in Bombay cost Rs. 3,79,000; that was the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University; and was that overshadowed by being next to such a large building as the Secretariat? No, nobody could say that had ever been his impression. Both the sites were no doubt admirable; but the only argument advanced in favour of the new one was that the Municipal Offices would be there more prominent and look more pretty. It was a question of more "show." Sir Frank Souter had said that on the old site there were a number of buildings, while others were likely to be erected. Well, on the new site it was well known that Government intended to have a number of shops built. In fact, the present intention of Government was either to build there themselves or to let others do so. It was also said that the foundation stone which was laid by Lord Ripon could be easily removed from its present place, and at little or no expense. At that rate foundation-stone laying was a very simple matter. You might go to Lord Ripon or anybody else and say, "we want a foundation-stone laid, no matter where you are, and after you have laid it, send it out to us by the next P. and O. vessel." (A laugh) Captain Selby after having made a few other observations, resumed his seat.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas read a Government resolution which stated that Government considered the site opposite the railway station to be the most suitable site for the Municipal Office. He (Mr. Goculdas) did not think any sufficient reason was shown in favour of the new site, and he would accordingly vote against it.

Mr. Ollivant, in addressing the meeting said that most of the speakers hitherto had devoted themselves exclusively to the question of site; but they would remember that two questions out of three in which the motion was framed referred to the question of building and proceeding with the work as quickly as possible. It was a peculiar satisfaction to him that the gentlemen who practically seconded Mr. Sayani's motion, namely Mr. Pherozshaw, as regarded the building and proceeding to work, should have been the chairman, who so worthily represented the Corporation on the occasion of the foundation ceremony, and with whom he had, on that occasion the very great pleasure of co-operating. He thought that from what had fallen from the speakers, there seemed to be almost a complete unanimity about the major part of the resolution. That being so, he passed on to the question of the site, while on the threshold of discussing this subject, he wished the members of the Corporation to understand that in anything he said he had no wish to speak as a partisan either on one side or the other, because he felt so completely in accord with Sir Frank Souter and Captain Selby that both sites were extremely good. If he ventured to offer advice, it was only to ask that any member, if such there be, who came to that meeting or the former meeting with his mind made up would suspend his judgment, would well weigh the arguments for and against the question, and finally give his vote as he might deem best, not only in view of the present but also the future interest of the city. He should like to dismiss, with a passing allusion, some of what he called the very outside arguments, or rather one, namely, the allusion to the official view of the question and to the attitude of Government. Whatever might have been said outside, members of the Corporation would agree with him that anything that had been said as to the official bias was simply discreditable to the persons who formed the idea. He did not think it either creditable for members to ascribe motives to Government where there were none. He also ventured to say a word or two as to what had taken place as regards the action of Government in the matter. He believed that in Government consulting the Corporation once again on the subject of the site they had simply this object at heart, that before they finally made up their minds they desired to know the wishes of the Corporation, which Government had not been able to gratify in the first instance. The present Government felt inclined to give to the Corporation that site which they considered to be the very best site in the whole City of Bombay. With regard to the official theory, one member pointed out that the Committee was appointed by the Corporation. He had the privilege of attending the meeting of the Committee who were unanimous in favour of the new site, and only two members did not attend the meeting. These two members who were absent on the occasion belonged to the official class, and one of them spoke in favour of the new site and the other against it. Being present at the Committee, he believed that they went into the question thoroughly and carefully, and from what he could gather on the occasion the report was in accordance with the resolution under which the committee was appointed. It had been said that the proposer of the resolution ought to have gone into greater details for his reasons in preparing the southern site to the northern one and that the burden of proof lay upon him. But as a matter of fact the southern site was the one first selected by the Corporation, and Mr. Sayani had addressed himself to the only possible argument against it, namely that based on the ground of general convenience. Then as regards the arguments which had been used during the debate in favour of the Boree Bunder site, Dr. Blaney had expressed himself as content to rely on those which Mr. Pherozeshah had brought forward. Now Mr. Pherozeshaw at the last meeting said that practically he need not go very far himself, because it would be sufficient to allude to the records of the past, namely, the letter from the Municipal Commissioner, and secondly the proceedings of the Corporation arrived at after a mature deliberation. With refference to the proceedings of the Corporation referred to by Mr. Pherozeshah, the Municipal Commissioner said that it was only an amendment proposed by Mr. Gostling sometime ago in which he strongly advocated that the site now spoken of should be purchased at Rs. 40 per square yard. That question was discussed by the Corporation and the site was rejected not because it was considered side by side on its merit with the Boree Bunder site but because it would have cost the Municipality Rs. 40 per square yard, which they could not afford to pay. That left him practically to deal with the remaining limb of Mr. Pherozeshaw's argument. The argument quoted was that when he (the Municipal Commissioner) applied to Government for a site for Municipal Offices he said that there were four or five sites, of which the site near Boree Bunder would be the most suitable, and he mentioned several grounds for that opinion. He then mentioned general convenience, and proximity to the markets and the workshops. With regard to the two latter reasons, he reminded the Corporation in his own justification that since that letter was written the telephone system had been introduced, and the head office had been connected with the workshops and the market. With regard to general convenience he did not wish to go back a whit. For he still thought that the balance of the argument of convenience was slightly in favour of the northern site though under changed conditions not so much as formerly. He did not attach sufficient importance to the proximity of the very large railway station and their offices, and the effect of the noise, because it did not then strike him as important. At any rate, if he had made a mistake in the matter, he did not wish the Corporation to repeat it. They might, if they liked, condemn the Municipal Commissioner for it, but they must not allow the Corporation to choose a site unless they were fully convinced that it was the best site. He noticed that one of the papers stated that all these things might have been foreseen. He dared say it might have been, but he never thought of it. He had no idea that a building of such architectural beauty, costing about sixteen lakhs of rupees, was going to be put up in very close proximity to a building on which that Corporation intended to spend about five lakhs of rupees. He had anticipated a station but not a palace. Rightly or wrongly he attached more weight to the effect of the noise than Captain Selby did. The proximity of an office to a railway station was a different thing in India than it was in England, where the practice was to keep the doors and windows closed and not kept open as in this country. If the Corporation agreed in selecting the old site they might have cause to complain of the noise, and there the speech that Mr. Pherozeshaw made on the last occasion might not have been heard as well as it was heard there. Supposing the Corporation came to a conclusion in favour of the Boree Bunder site that day, he would ask them to consider whether under these changed circumstances it would not be better, even at a greater cost, to get from Government a larger area of land, so that the new building might be built a little further back than intended. Speaking of the salubrity of the two sites, the Municipal Commissioner said that they could not get a more healthy site than either of the two sites, and as no births deaths, or marriages had occurred in either locality, he thought allusion to statistics quite out of place. In his opinion, the site opposite the Sailors' Home was, however, the better of the two, as regards openness to the breeze and in this opinion he was glad to find that he was confirmed by a previous chairman of the Town Council *viz.* Dr. Blaney notwithstanding the fact that that gentleman had in the present debate supported the amendment. He had in his speech referred to his zeal as chairman of the Town Council in securing a site for new Municipal Buildings, and nobody who knew him could doubt his zeal in municipal interests; but perhaps the Corporation would like to be reminded of the particular direction which that zeal took on this question. He (the Municipal Commissioner) would therefore with their permission refer to the occasion upon which a deputation of the Corporation had in 1878 waited upon the Governor to ask for a site, an occasion upon which Dr. Blaney had been described in the newspaper of the day as "the chief spokesman. The particular utterances which he wished to bring to their recollection as bearing on the present issue especially with regard to convenience and general effect were as follows:—"It was much more easy for the Corporation to erect their new building in the native town, a building that need not be so ornamental, and a lakh of rupees would be saved, while public convenience would be served just as well. But with a public spirit worthy of the city the Corporation preferred to place their new offices on the Esplanade" and further; "on his Excellency asking Dr. Blaney what site he proposed, he replied that the site on the east of the present Municipal Offices, opposite the new Sailors' Home seemed suitable" but after that there came the unfortunate Government resolution that it could only be given at Rs. 40 per square yard, and that site had, therefore, to be abandoned. There was before the Corporation a petition from the Rate-payers' Association, a body of whom he spoke with the utmost respect—first, because it was a body that might pillory him at any moment, secondly because he knew very little about it and acted on the maxion "*omne ignotum promagnifico*" thirdly, he had a great respect for the chairman of the Association because no less a person than Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee who he regretted to say had not become a member of the Corporation on account of pressure of professional work, had signed the memorial and he (the Commissioner) hoped had given a careful consideration to the subject. And lastly, he entertained the utmost respect for the body, inasmuch as he was informed that it consisted of a large number of the members of the Corporation. But with regard to the last consideration he must warn the Corporation against any fictitious weight being attached to an argument by reference to the fact that the same argument had been used elsewhere by the same people in another character. It would be the same thing as if Mr. Parker and Colonel Portman then present were to appeal to the opinious of the Superintendent P. & O. Co., or the Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police. Speaking of the question of convenience, he said, that if they admitted that both sites were convenient, then an infinitesimal distance was hardly to be considered as a weighty argument. Some of the gentlemen had formed a very clear opinion as to how they were to vote on the question, but they probably feared it might not be according to the public view prevailing at the moment. (Hear, hear.) He then alluded to the question of sentiment with regard to the foundation-stone laid of the new building, and asked them to remember the general effect of the words that Lord Ripon said that in continental cities where municipal institutions had attained the highest development the greatest pains had been taken to give the greatest possible *eclat* to the architectural effect of the building. He (the Commissioner) asked which would be a better building to suit the increasing prosperity of their Municipality, a building over-shadowed by the palatial terminus offices of the G. I. P. Railway or one built upon one of the best sites available. In conclusion, he said, if anybody came here ten years hence let it not be said that the Corporation by selecting the one site or the other had made a great mistake in the interest of the city, which they could never rectify. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney by way of giving a personal explanation said that Colonel Hancock was the chairman of the Corporation, and he had asked his Excellency the Governor to allow them to meet as a deputation, which was done on a certain day. Colonel Hancock was called away on account of some official work which he had to attend. He (Dr. Blaney) being then the chairman of the Town Council was asked by Colonel Hancock to take his place and represent the wishes of the Corporation. The Corporation had a great variety of sites to choose, and he (Dr. Blaney) was not the only man who stood forward and said that that particular site was deemed eligible.

Mr. Sayani said that after the able and exhaustive exposition made by the Municipal Commissioner he did not think of exercising his right of reply on the whole debate.

Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta's following amendment was then put to the vote:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation are unable to accept the site for the new Municipal Offices, nearly opposite the Sailors' Home, which Government have been pleased to offer to the Municipality. That the Commissioner be authorized to arrange with Mr. Chisholm, as indicated in the correspondence with that gentleman, for such modifications in his prize design, as may be necessary, in order to bring it within the amount of the sanctioned grant Rs. 5,00,000, exclusive of the cost of the land required for the site, and architect's fees and supervision charges; and to proceed with the work accordingly."

The result of the voting was that 18 members voted for and 25 against the amendment, and it was therefore declared to be lost.

Mr. Sayani's following original resolution was then put to the vote:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation accept, with thanks the site near the Sailors' Home now offered for the New Municipal Offices; that the Commissioner be authorized to arrange with Mr. Chisholm for the modification of his design and plans, so as to adapt them to the new site; that the Commissioner be empowered to take all necessary steps for the carrying out of the building within the limits mentioned in the report of the committee of the Corporation, dated 31st July 1886."

The result of the voting was that 24 members voted in favour and 17 against, and it was declared carried amidst loud and prolonged cheers.

Dr. Blaney then demanded a poll, with the result that 25 members voted for and 17 against the resolution. The following gentlemen voted for and against the resolution:—

For—Capt. H. Morland, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Portman, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, A. M. Gubbay, Francis Daw Parker, Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Damodar Tapidas, Dossabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett, Kaikhusro N. Kabrajee, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee B. Barbhay, Nuzzur Mahomed Futehally, Raghunath N. Khote, Rahimtula M. Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustamjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, and Venayekrao Ramchundrajee Luxmunjee.

Against:—Drs. Thomas Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., Messrs. Damodar Thakarsi Muljee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashanker, Jehangeer B. Murzban, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Navrojee Byramjee Suntook, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Shivjee Dharmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, E. F. Underwood, and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

THE VOLUNTEER CLUB DANCE.

The monsoon dance given by the Volunteer Club in the Town Hall on Friday was a treat which was much appreciated by its members and their friends, the more so just now, when there is such a dearth of amusements in Bombay. The fairly large attendance showed the appreciation of the efforts of the Club committee in organizing the affair, and which was a success. The music, there is no doubt, could have been better, but with it, such as it was, the dancers tripped right merrily through the twenty-one engagements on the programme. The closeness of the weather marred somewhat the enjoyment but the pleasure-seekers forgot the heat in the delightful mazes of the valse and the intricacies of the quadrille and lancers. If the Committee of the Volunteer Club provide such another entertainment, or make it a monthly affair, there is no doubt that they will do a good service to many who do not know what to do, or where to go in these dull days.

THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY.

A Russian newspaper gives a list of the stations on the Trans-Caspian Railway in its fullest extent from Mikhailovsk to Samarkand. They are 63 in number:—

Station.	Distance from Mikhailovsk in versts.
Mikhailovsk	—
Molla-Karej	22
Koutal or Post No. 1	41
Balla-Ischem	56
Post No. 2	71
Aidine	86
Perwal	102
Astcha-Kouima	117
Post No. 3	132
Kazandjik (first well of fresh water)	148
Ouzoun-Sou, (steppe)	164
Ouschan "	186
Post No. 4 "	201
Oasis of Akhal-Teke.	
Kizil Arvat	217
Kadj	243
Bhami, point of junction with the line of the Atrak	268
Artschman	298
Sandja	318
Baschardеn	328
Kelata	355
Gheok-Tepe	380
Besmein	401
Askhabad	402
Gheours	454
Ouschsoon (desert)	471
Baba-Dourmas "	492
Artyk "	510
Cultivated Lands.	
Kaschka	543
Arman-Sagait	562
Doujak, extreme southern point of the line towards Sarakhs	581
Takir (desert)	605
Tedjen (oasis of the same name)	628
Gheok-Sugar	650
Djou-Djou-Kli (extreme point of the Alikhan-off aqueduct from the Murghab	675
Dortkouine (desert)	701
Topas (oasis of Merv)	724
Merv "	748
Youzoun-Khan "	767
Kourban-Kala "	790
Keltschi "	814
Ravina "	837
Ouglytch-Dshe (steppe)	862
Peski (desert)	887
Repetek "	911
Echek-Rabat "	934
Selim "	957
Tchardjoui (on the Amu Daria)	980
Iliat, (Bokharan territory	1,012
Kara Koul "	1,034
Yakatout "	1,058
Boukhara "	1,082
Tongai-Rabat "	1,100
Konjour-Mazar "	1,125
Aksatch "	1,143
Malik "	1,163
Kermine "	1,186
Siatdine "	1,212
Mir "	1,232
Sara-Boulakh (Russian Turkestan	1,252
Katta-Kourgan "	1,267
Dolina "	1,291
Arab-Khan "	1,316
Samarkand "	1,335

Each station is to have a post and telegraph office as well as a lodging-house for travellers. The ordinary service will be three trains a day, but in war time there can be as many as twelve.

EPIGRAPHY IN INDIA.

The special appointment of Epigraphist to the Government of India has been a very short-lived one. Mr. Fleet, of the Bombay C.S., has held it for three years, but has now reverted to the regular line as Collector of Sholapur, where his exceptional attainments must to a great extent be thrown away, though we are glad to observe that he is allowed to take leave in order to appear as the representative of Indian scholarship at the forthcoming Oriental Congress. During his brief tenure of office he had collected all the inscriptions of the early Gupta dynasty and edited them with a fulness of explanatory comment that leaves nothing to be desired. By laborious research and judicious collation he has succeeded in setting at rest, finally and for ever, the long-disputed question of the initial date of the Gupta era, which he fixes at 319-20 A.D. The importance of gaining some definite chronological standpoint in the bewildering confusion of the pre-Muhammadan period can scarcely be over-estimated. It is greatly to be regretted that temporary financial difficulties should be allowed to interrupt a work which has been so happily begun. The pay of the appointment, if held by Mr. Fleet must of course be made equal to what he would be drawing as Collector of a district; and accordingly, as a more economical arrangement, it has been suggested that Government should agree with *savans* in Europe and elsewhere for the translation of Indian epigraphs in return for payment at a certain sum per page, the details of the transaction being placed under the control of Dr. Burgess, the Director of Archæology. But without any disparagement to Dr. Burgess's many merits and qualifications in his own line of work, it is notorious that he could not exercise such thoroughly efficient control over epigraphical research as is required to make its results authoritative. The subject is a very difficult one, involving many years' study of Indian languages and much experience in habits of critical editing, and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Fleet is the only servant of Government in the country who has submitted to this arduous preliminary training. In such a case, if in any, the labourer is worthy of his hire. The work, when completed, will form a series of volumes the like of which could not be produced elsewhere, and of which the Government of India, as holding some of the most ancient and historically most interesting dominions in the world and as wishing to promote researches into their ancient history and development, would have every reason to be justly proud. It would also be a legitimate subject for pride that the work was accomplished by one of its own servants. As an imperial undertaking it would take its place beside Dr. Hunter's *Gazetteer* and General Cunningham's Survey, and, while costing less than either, would be of equally permanent value; and, judging from the first instalment of higher scholarly finish. For the General's 22 volumes are an undigested mass of miscellaneous information, full of repetitions and contradictions and disfigured by the uncontrolled absurdities of his subordinates; while the *Gazetteer*, though admirable in its longer articles, is extremely inaccurate in many of its minor notices. The judicious economy of available talent is the most distinctive note of a wise administration. With a great work requiring to be done and an accomplished expert ready to undertake it, it would be an unpardonable weakness on the part of the Government to ruin the work by transferring it to inferior hands and to waste the ability of the specialist by confining him to routine drudgery.—*Pioneer.*

A PORT OFFICE CLERK CONVICTED.

At the Madras High Court, on Monday last, before Justices Brandt and Parker, Charles Albert Dias submitted an appeal against the conviction and sentence passed upon him by Mr. F. O. Wilkinson, Sessions Judge of South Malabar. Mr. Powell, Acting Government Pleader and Public prosecutor, argued in support of the conviction and sentence. The appellant was unrepresented. Prisoner who, until the 12th November last, was the head clerk of the Port Office at Cochin, was charged, under three separate counts, with having committed forgery for the purpose of cheating in the months of May and November 1884. Prisoner's duty as head clerk was to prepare the bills for outward pilotage, to see that the charges were duly collected, and to enter the amounts collected in the cash book. The theory of the prosecution was, that the accused, profiting by the prevailing laxity in the matter of keeping accounts which Captain Winckler, the Port Officer, himself admitted, fraudulently altered the amounts entered in the bills, after he had obtained the Port Officer's signature, and appropriated to his own use the excess amounts collected. The first charge related to an outward pilotage bill dated 12th May 1884, for a vessel named the Azimza Rahman, the counterfoil of which showed that the draft of the vessel was 8 ft., charged at Rs. 1-4 per foot (total Rs. 10). The cash book (E.) showed that on the 12th May Rs. 10 were paid and credited to Government, but in (G.) the draft was entered at 8-6, and the rate was changed from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-9, and the total from Rs. 10 to Rs. 14-1. The second charge related to a bill (D.) for the vessel Gunga Kalian Prasad, dated 12th November 1884. The counterfoil showed that the draft was 8 ft. charged at Rs. 1-4 per foot (total Rs. 10). In (D.) the draft was entered as 8-6 (total Rs. 14-1). 6 had been inserted after 8, 4 changed to 10, the cipher in 10 changed to 4, and one anna added. Below the figures were the words fourteen and anna one. The third charge related to a bill in which, comparing it with the counterfoil, the draft had been altered from 8 feet to 10 feet, the rate from 1-4 to 1-14, and the total from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18-12. The evidence for the prosecution proved that the prisoner had made the above alterations, and Captain Winckler proved that they were not in the bills when he signed them, and that the endorsements were in prisoner's handwriting. The prisoners's sole defence was that the charges had been concocted against him by Captain Winckler. Mr. Gantz, counsel for the defence, urged that the charges had not been brought home to prisoner, and that it was quite possible that the alterations might have been made either by the peons or the merchant's clerks. The Judge, differing from the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of forgery under the first and second heads of the charge, and acquitting him of the third, sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The grounds of appeal against the above conviction were that the evidence was insufficient to support the same; that the prosecution entirely failed to prove that the alterations had been made by the prisoner; that the evidence of some of the witnesses ought to have been received with great caution, and that the sentence was excessive. This appeal first came on for hearing before Justice Brandt on the 4th instant, when it was posted to go before two Judges. Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Powell's arguments, confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

BENGAL.

The Weather in Calcutta.—The hottest day in Calcutta in the month of July last was the 11th, when the thermometer rose to 92·5°, and the coldest day was the 8th, when it fell to 74·7°. The total rainfall of the month was 15·35 inches, the average fall for the last 48 years being 12·84 inches. Rain fell on 29 days during the month, the average number of wet days for the last 24 years being 25. There were 128 hours of bright sunshine, the maximum possible number of hours of sunshine being 413.

The Powers of the Board of Revenue.—It may be remembered that on the 3rd of June last, at the High Court, Original Civil Jurisdiction, on the application of Mr. Woodroffe on the petition of the Honorable Peary Mohun Mookerjee praying for the issue of an order, under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, in respect of certain villages in Telaniparah, Hooghly Collectorate, to compel the Board of Revenue to act in accordance with law, a rule was granted by the Hon'ble Mr. Trevelyan against the members of the Board of Revenue calling on the Board to show cause why the orders of the 3rd and 9th of February and 24th of March last, on the hearing of certain appeals, should not be set aside, or such other order as may be proper made in connection with the matter. The rule was argued at some length, and yesterday Mr. Justice Trevelyan delivered judgment. His Lordship dismissed the rule with costs, observing that however highly illegal the previous proceedings of the Board may have been, the subsequent rehearing of the appeal by two members of the Board did away with the illegality, and he did not think he would be warranted interfering with the orders passed on that occasion.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

Golf in Madras.—In the Hole and Hole matches that have been lately played over the Island and Guindy Links, a large number of competitors entered. The handicaps had been arranged on a new principle. A player getting, say, six strokes on the round, and having to play against another player getting three strokes, would be entitled to receive three strokes on the round from his opponent, claiming them, before starting the round, at whatever holes he preferred, but so that not more than one stroke should be claimed at any hole—except in the case of those players whose handicaps exceeded the number of holes on the Links, *viz.* 7 and 10, on the Island and Guindy respectively, in which case the remaining strokes could be claimed at any hole to be stated before starting. The competitors were arranged into six classes, so that they should be as nearly as possible equally matched. Drawings for the first heats in the various classes decided, who should play against who, and the winners of these heats were then drawn to play against winners in the classes below them, and so on, until only two players were left in, who had to meet with each other, to decide who was to receive the first prize. On the Island, Mr. G. L. Chambers secured the first prize, and Mr C. Sowden the second. The Guindy first prize was won by Mr. J. L. Walker, and the second by Mr. F. Rowlandson. The handicaps in the case of those more recently joined members of the Club had been temporarily raised, and as it proved, by not too many strokes. The enthusiasm of the Madras Golfers is such, that the Club can now boast of some 30 playing members a considerable proportion of whom in fair weather or fine, are daily to be seen striving to surpass all their former efforts in long drives, short play and marvellous puts, to help them, probably, to regain, if possible, the Challenge Cup, which they lost to the Bangalore team last year. The match between Bangalore and Madras will be played at Bangalore on the 24th and 25th instant, when we hope a hotly contested match between the two teams will ensue, resulting in the victory of the "fittest and best."—*Mail.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

BUSINESS here being closed for the Cocoanut holding, we have only to notice the home telegrams.

Money in London yesterday was dearer, rates of discount in the open market being now quoted at 1⅞ on 3 months and 2½ per cent. on 6 months' bills, an advance of ⅜ and ¼ per cent., respectively. Consols were ⅛ lower at 101⅛ and Rupee Paper has declined ½ in 4 and ⅝ in 4½ per cents., although Silver is still quoted at 42½d. per doz. This price however must be quite nominal; indeed we question whether there are buyers at 42½.

Wheat in Liverpool is quoted 1d. per cent. at dearer at 6s. 6d. for No. 1 and 6s. 3d. for No. 2, Soft White.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet on the spot but firmer to arrive. The day's sales were estimated at 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats, and while spot prices were unchanged, Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb. higher.

We subjoin our usual weakly comparison of the statistical position. Since the previous Friday the Liverpool stock has decreased by 34,000 bales, and the visible supply for all Europe by 110,000 bales, making the totals 124,000 and 60.000 bales, respectively, less than the corresponding date last year.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	7,000	3,000	3,000
" Exports to U. K.	10,000	12,000	11,000
" " Continent	3,000	6,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,298,000	4,714,000	4,759,000
" Exports to U. K. "	2,507,000	2,370,000	2,398,000
" " Continent "	1,729,000	1,421,000	1,416,000
" Stock in the Ports	205,000	169,000	172,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds	1,290,000	1,350,000	1,700,000
" " Surats	337,000	247,000	603,500

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	557,000	681,000	808,030
" London	26,000	22,000	64,000
American afloat	30,000	10,000	18,000
East Indian "	63,000	27,000	70,000
	676,000	740,000	960,030
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5 9-16d.	6 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.	4 11-16d.	4⅜d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	⅞d.	1 13-16d.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th August, as compared with that for the 3rd August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 3. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0	43,56,664	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,81,01,447	12	6	2,94,17,237	3	1
Other Deposits	3,11,12,554	6	11	3,00,39,784	11	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,06,868	4	4	4,70,378	13	6
Sundries	15,40,639	8	4	15,47,099	5	1
Rs.	8,56,18,174	15	1	8,58,31,165	0	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	60,76,093	0	0	57,65,008	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	59,01,388	0	0	58,57,494	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	99,23,725	15	9	1,11,74,791	13	2
Credits on do.	90,19,826	13	1	87,29,259	8	7
Bills discounted	2,45,48,475	5	4	2,33,93,975	5	11
Balances with other Banks	10,40,578	9	6	9,53,599	8	7
Bullion	3,033	1	9	3,033	1	9
Dead Stock	11,31,705	15	7	11,29,802	5	5
Stamps	9,939	1	3	9,522	7	3
Sundries	8,24,037	6	0	7,86,079	0	8
Cash at Head Office	1,10,50,644	14	5	98,18,371	2	7
Do. at Branches	1,60,85,726	12	5	1,82,10,227	14	8
Rs.	8,56,18,174	15	1	8,58,31,165	0	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain H. W. Gunning, cleared on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain Wm. Russell, cleared on Saturday last for Liverpool via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. James, Major Meher, and Lieutenant Edwards.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Pharos	1445	J. H. Willex	A	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Victoria	2295	W. Russell	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Venetia	1608	Worcester	C	P. & O. Co.
" Zambesi	1540	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
" Renfrew	1368	G. F. Legget	E	E. William & Co
" ClanSinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay, Muir&Co
" Sunbeam	1154	Bone	G	......
" C. Mackay	1432	J. Lowe	H J	Finlay, Muir&Co
" Friary	1505	F. R. Evans	K	McCulloch & Co
" D. Balduino.	3044	G. Dodero	L	Florio Rubatino & Co.
" City of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greme	M	Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
" China	1394	Fletcher	N	K., Nixon & Co.
" Regius	2119	Kyall	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Accomac	1629	Windsor	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Mameluke	1752	Newey	Q	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
14	Mameluke (s)	Newey	Messina.
	Friary (s)	Evans	Dunkirk.
	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Galle.
15	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
9	Elginshire (s)	Wallace	Mauritius, July 25.
11	Simla (s)	Calder	Adelaide, June 17.
	C. Macarthur (s)	Alexandersen	Liverpool, July 4.
	Engineer (s)	Jeffrey	Liverpool, July 10.
	Nubia (s)	Donaldson	Glasgow, June 30.
	Shahzada (s)	Mason	Bombay, July 7.
	Mid Lothian	Frew	London, Feb. 4.
	Bayard	McDonald	Colombo, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

August 9.—Steamers Canning and Tibre. Ship Lismore.
August 11.—City of Cambridge and Arratoon Apcar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
11	Clan Stuart (s)	Calcutta.
12	Culna (s)	Rangoon.
	Nurjehan	Calcutta.
	Tenasserim (s)	Calcutta.
	Shahjehan (s)	Rangoon.
13	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
10	Paramatta (s)	London.
	M. Northcote (s)	Tuticorin.
	Scindia (s)	Bombay.
	Rewa (s)	Calcutta.
12	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.
	Culna (s)	Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—15 bales cotton fly, and 30 bales cotton waste, Tocursee Jewraj.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sunbeam s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra s—1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Waverley s—12,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 14.

Edwards, Lt., Bl., Highland, on leave, from Dugshai.

Bell, Col., Bo. Staff Corps, en route to England, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 13.

Ebden, Major, 23rd Bo. L. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

AUGUST. 14.

Drury, Surg.-Major, Bl. M.E., on leave, to Pachmarhi.

AUGUST 15.

Maher, Capt., Bl. Connaught Rangers, on retirement, to England.

Edwards, Lieut., Bl. Highland, on leave, to England.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Nanu and H—For claimants. In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government. Bai Perozbai and Bai Meherbai—F A Little for Government.—Part heard.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of Collett and Co.—Wilkin and B for Lewis de Almeida, petitioner—Muljee B. B. for shareholders.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c. vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.

406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.

57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mir Zoolfikur Alikhan—M M Munshi.

360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumeesa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

222-86—Payne, G. and S.—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Dawood vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed.

223-86—Payne, G. and S.—Janmahomed Noormahomed vs. Hajee Cassum—Joonus and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

163-86—Hore, C and B—Hajee Ebrahim F. Mahomed vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.

166-86—Macfarlane and E—Yenkoo Balloo vs The Gordon Mills—Craigie, L and O.

101-86—Bomonjee and H—Hoosein Moola bin Ally Saheb, &c. vs Ashabai—Thakurdas, D and C.

171-86—Hore, C and B—Jumnabai and another vs Thakur Premjee Kara and others—Crawford and B.

178-86—Payne, G and S—Chelluram Narayen and another vs Essajee Mangaljee—Nanu and H.

189-86—Jefferson, B and D—Hirjee Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framjee and another—M H Khan.

190-86—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhundalibhoy and another vs Peerbhoy Rahim—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

143-84—Macfarlane and E—Treecum Panachund vs The B B & C I R Co—Winter and B, T and D, H, C, and B, L, S. F and N.

4-86—Little, S, F and N—The Gelert steam-ship Co. vs The ship County of Caithness—Winter and B.—(Admiralty suit.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

291-85—Jefferson, B and D—Thakor Dayal Jairaj vs Thakur Ruttonsey Khatao and another—In person—Part heard.

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

To speak to minutes of Decree.

138-84—Balkrishna and B—Nanabhai Gunputrao, &c., vs Achrutbai and others—M M Munshi, and T and D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 13.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·638
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·881
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	N, W, NW, NNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	213
Fall of Rain	0·75
Total fall during month	1·24
" year	81·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 14th Aug.	0·56

* From midnight to midnight.

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NEW BOOKS.

A. 98-10 Tactical Studies from the Franco German War; Capt. F. G. Stone.
6-10 Susanna Wesley; Eliza Clarke.
B. 21-11 Sarah de Berenger; J. Ingelow.
21-12 Her Week's Amusement.
21-13 Misogyny and the Maiden; P. Cushing.
21-14 Louisa; K. S. Macquoid.
21-15 An Amateur Lunatic; M. Hope.
21-16 Waters of Hercules; E. D. Gerard.
C. 13-25 Archæological Survey of India, 84-85; Cunningham.
32-27 Irrigation Report, Bombay Presidency, 85-86.

DR. B. O'BRIEN, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad, writes:—"Mr. N. Lazarus, Optician, examined my vision, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the accuracy with which he determined the proper glasses for me to wear. His method of examination is a very ingenious and accurate one, and by it he should be able to ascertain the proper glasses for the correction of all the errors of refraction met with in the eye."

Spectacles and Eye-glasses adapted personally and by correspondence.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MELLING—August 14, the wife of S. F. Melling, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—August 11, at Byculla, at the residence of her brother Mr G. Radford, the wife of Mr. F. W. Williams, Engine-Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Dhond, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEALE—August 11, at Byculla, of bronchitis, Frederick Morris, dearly beloved son of B. and K. E. Beale, aged 9 months.

DOYLE—August 9, at Sohagpur, Annie Florence, infant daughter of H. W. Doyle, Station Master, G. I. P. R., aged 8 months and 14 days.

DOYLE—August 12, at Jubbulpore, Harold Edgar, infant son of H. W. Doyle, Station Master, G. I. P. R., aged 8 months and 17 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADHAM—August 11, at 4 Garstin's Place, Calcutta, the wife of E C Badham, of a son.

BLEECK—August 10, at No 7, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. Bleeck, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BEVILLE—August 9, at Murree, typhoid fever, Adeline Emily, wife of Lieutenant C F Beville, Gloucestershire Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1886.

IT is not often that the telegraph brings us news so little capable of confident interpretation as that which comes from Rome to-day. The Vatican, we are told, has been informed by the Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors that the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, at their meeting at Gastein yesterday week, took into serious consideration the position of the Papacy in Italy, and that His Holiness thereupon immediately telegraphed his warmest thanks to the two Emperors. The difficulty in interpreting this singular intelligence is in avoiding the danger on the one hand of making too much of it, and on the other hand the danger of making too little. The Pope's prompt and grateful response to the Imperial notification warns us against regarding the incident as one of small importance. The two Emperors have evidently impressed the Vatican with a belief in the largeness of their intentions in regard to it, and the Vatican, whose policy just now is directed with enough statesmanship to guide the affairs of a kingdom, is not likely to make itself the victim of a hallucination on the subject. Its policy under Leo the Thirteenth has not once been at fault, and we cannot suppose that in the presence even of such inspiriting news as that which has reached it from Gastein it would lose its self-possession. The importance of the Imperial message, therefore, need not be disputed, although the difficulty of finding a definite meaning in it may lead puzzled people to ask if, after all, it means much. On the other hand, there is danger lest it should be construed in too large a sense. Sanguine adherents of the Holy See may find in it the promise and the potency of a restoration of the Temporal Power, with the dethronement of Rome from her place as capital of United Italy and her rehabilitation as the capital of a more or less circumscribed "States of the Church." But one must be sanguine beyond the limits of mundane credulity to see in the Gastein deliberations even the vaguest foreshadowing of so strange a turning back of the wheels of Italy's political advancement. We cannot be confident as to what the Emperors meant in the comforting mesasge which they have sent to the Pope; but we may be as dogmatic as we please in thus asserting what they did not mean. We have only to consider that the Italian occupation of Rome meant the crowning of the work of Italian unity to realise the impossibility of any essential change in its relation to the kingdom. It is the keystone of the arch; to remove it would be to bring down the structure which has been reared by the toils, the sacrifices, and the heroism of a nation. Victor Emmanuel was a true interpreter of the national sentiment when, shortly after the entry of the Italian troops into the Eternal City he declared, "With Rome as the capital of Italy I have fulfilled my promise, and crowned the edifice which, three and twenty years ago, was begun by my illustrious father." Italy will not, at the bidding even of the strongest alliance of our times, destroy the work which was begun at Novara and which ended with the exchange of a few shots between the Papal and the National troops at the Porta Pia.

She will not do it, because, for one amongst many and weightier reasons, she will not be asked to do it. The Emperors William and Francis Joseph must know well enough that if the Holy See is to be served the service must be rendered in co-operation with Italy, and not by an attempt to deal with the affairs of the kingdom in violation of national right and national sentiment. The wonder, indeed, is that they have made a declaration on the subject without accompanying it with an assurance that there was nothing in their purpose which was inconsistent with the rights of Italy or in the attainment of which the Government of Italy need hesitate to co-operate. The Holy See may be served—if it would accept such limited service—by means falling far short of a restoration of the Temporal Power in Rome, or even in Italy. The Vatican, we admit, has been as constant under Leo the Thirteenth as under his predecessor in reiterating the impossibility of freely exercising its spiritual prerogatives so long as it remained bereft of the attributes of temporal rule. Allocution after allocution has been pronounced in which with undiminishing energy the burdens and inconveniences arising out of the "usurpation" were asserted. The protest is as emphatic when it is delivered by the accommodating and politic Pontiff who now sits in the Chair of Peter as it was when the voice of the Church was heard in the impassioned accents of Pio Nono. The secular world has been slow to appreciate the difficulties under which the Church has laboured since the Popes have been, in their own phrase, prisoners in the Vatican. But it has apparently become a little less sceptical since the grievances of the Church have been proclaimed by a Pope who has in other matters been conspicuous for moderation, for breadth of view, and for some of the higher attributes of statesmanship. The political prospects of the Holy See perceptibly improved when the present Pope assumed the tiara. Some of the reactionary party in Rome bitterly hailed the new era by naming him "*Leo senza dente*;" but the "toothless lion" has not only lost nothing for the Church, but he has made political conquests for her which his uncompromising predecessor would never have compassed. He has conquered in the long struggle over the May laws in Prussia; he has signed an honourable peace with Russia which guarantees the rights and liberties of the Catholics of Poland; he has extorted even from a Liberal Ministry in Spain the admission that so long as the policy of the Vatican is directed by wisdom and moderation such as his, there will be no cause of quarrel between the Spanish Government and the Vatican. Prince Bismarck's cordial acknowledgment that the statesmanlike spirit which has guided the policy of the Holy See under Pope Leo has made it impossible for Prussia to remain in arms against the Church was an epoch-making incident, which promises for peace, and which certainly gives the Roman question an aspect which it has never worn since the occupation of Rome divided the Church and the secular power in Europe into hostile camps. It is in this great change that the attempt which the Protestant William of Germany and the Catholic Emperor of Austria are making to improve the position of the Papacy in Italy has its justification and its only hope of success.

The secular world, we have said, has been slow to appreciate the spiritual inconveniences which the Vatican declares to have resulted from the change in its temporal status. But we can understand to-day's news from Rome if we read it somewhat in the following light. So long as a Pope whose cry, like that of Pio Nono, was "*non possumus*," ruled over the Holy See, the grievances of the Church might be regarded merely as the imaginary grievances of a society sullenly refusing to accept the new situation into which events had forced it. But a more practicable ruler succeeds Pio Nono—one whom the reproaches of the extreme men around him proclaim to be an opportunist and a compromiser, and in whom less biassed observers discern a statesman and a man of prudence who, while jealous for the rights of the Church, is still disposed to go in quest of a *modus vivendi* if only a response to his yearnings after peace is made on the other side. Such a ruler would have more chance of a sympathetic hearing than his more combative predecessor, proclaiming war to the end against the secular arm, and anathematising all hope or thought of compromise. What if His Holiness have made Berlin and Vienna at last believe that the Church is in reality cabined, cribbed, and confined by the presence on Monte Cittorio of the Government who have deprived it of its temporal possessions, and if under this new conviction of the restraint under which the Vatican has lain during the last fifteen years, the Prussian and Austrian Governments have resolved that a new asylum must be sought for the head of the Church. in some territory the neutrality of which shall be guaranteed by these two at least of the Continental powers? The Popes have declared that they would never abdicate their rights to Rome, and in truth the historic bounds which tie the Holy See to the Eternal City are not to be easily loosened. But Prince Bismarck would tell the Pope's Nuncio, if the matter comes under negotiation, that he had as vehemently and as repeatedly protested that he would never go to Canossa, and yet to Canossa he has gone, making in his way as dutiful submission to the Church as the obdurate Emperor Frederic did six hundred years ago? In all this a possible explanation of the telegram may be seen. But for the moment we must be content with speculative explanations. Anything beyond is quite out of the question, and it would be foolish to attempt it.

SIR MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE GRANT DUFF will have the consolation of knowing that in one respect at least his successor will bear no comparison with him. Those gubernatorial addresses which periodically reviewed the affairs of man throughout the world may not be hoped for from the Conservative politician who is to govern the affairs of the Madras Presidency, when the present holder abandons his satrapy. Mr. Bourke is unknown as a debater, and public speaking is decidedly not his *forte*. When as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Beaconsfield's last administration, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras felt it his duty to regularly enlighten his constituents at King's Lynn, it was notorious that his addresses were always supplied to the Conservative newspapers throughout the country days in advance of the date of their delivery. This peculiarity of the right hon. gentleman on one occasion enabled Sir William Harcourt to make one of his happiest points. Sir William was addressing a large audience in the Midlands on the iniquity, and incapacity of the existing administration and he had passed its leading members under the harrow. "And then there is Mr. Bourke," he continued, and, as if struck by an afterthought, hastily added "not Burke the orator." His further criticism was delayed for some time by the shouts of applause which showed how heartily his audience appreciated the distinction he had drawn. The witticism was the more cynical as Sir William Harcourt's method of carefully preparing his own speeches beforehand and thickly studding them with such impromptus is an open secret. But the people of Madras need not think any the worse of their coming Governor for being "not Burke the orator." The matter of his speeches is always good, though the manner may not be attractive, and we cannot recall any severer condemnation that has been passed upon him than Sir William Harcourt's effort to show that he is not a superior person.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 23.

THE assemblage of Royal and distinguished persons who last evening responded to the invitation of the Secretaries of State and Viceroys of India to a reception at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was the most brilliant ever witnessed at a public gathering in this metropolis. The Prince of Wales, wearing simple evening dress, arrived at the doors at midnight, when about three thousand guests were already within the buildings, and was welcomed, among others, by Lord Ripon, Lord Northbrook, Lord Hartington, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Kimberley, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Hobhouse, Sir Philip Owen, and several of the past Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and the Colonies. The ladies present, including Lady Randolph Churchill, who did the honours on behalf of the late Conservative Secretary for India, who has not yet returned from Norway, wore magnificent costumes. After the reception proper, promenading through the Indian sections became general, and the presence of the Grenadiers' Band which, among other delightful music, played a long Pathan medley formed of Indian airs, and the band of the Royal Marines, and the abundant profusion of the rarest roses, lilies, and exotics on all sides, combined with the lavish beauty of costumes, and the glittering stars and orders worn by most gentlemen, to give complete splendour to the scene. The central point to which the Prince and all the guests made for was the Durbar Hall, where a sumptuous repast of champagne, peaches, and fruits of all kinds, English and Colonial, and all manner of dainty dishes of a more solid kind was laid out. It was not, however, only in this lovely chamber, which was furnished sumptuously with soft carpets and couches, that supper was provided. Refreshments of every kind were placed on buffets at several different parts of the buildings, and all night, till 2 or 3 o'clock, when the company began to tear themselves away from a scene so entrancing, the supper was always available. The picture one looked down from the richly-carved windows of the Durbar Hall into the Court-yard of the Indian Palace baffles description. The white walls and the Gwalior Gateway relieved by the green trees of the Horticultural Gardens, all bathed in the lurid radiance of thousands of electric lights, and the pavement covered with happy promenaders, and among the gay throng were many hundreds of native Indian gentlemen and ladies, clothed some in gorgeous, and all in picturesque attire, everything contributed to form a spectacle wonderful and enchanting that can never be forgotten. The illumination of the Court-yard was not all secured by the electric light. The native artizans had a hand in it. They particularly desired to be allowed to show the Prince once again a real Indian *tamasha*, and so each man of them had his workshop lighted up with the orthodox butties, and very pretty the bays looked, lit up as they were with hundreds of lights, and brightened generally by the scarlet and white dresses of the artizans themselves. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge moved about like any ordinary gentleman among diplomatists, commissioners, and all the crowd of leaders of that society which this year finds itself in London.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from London, just before the last mail left, says:—All that portion of our fashionable world who are not at Spithead witnessing the evolutions of the Fleet, which are taking place in the presence of the Queen to-day, have gone down to Sandown Park, a comparatively modern, but most popular, race-course, situated half way between London and Aldershot, and very near the Duke of Connaught's residence at Bagshot. On this race-course to-day there has, for the first time, been a race run for which as its title, the "Eclipse Stakes," denotes, promises to surpass all other contests of the kind, including the Derby itself in interest. All who are interested in the Turf have been talking about the meeting for months, and so determined were the promoters to outdo every other Turf subscription, that the prize for the first horse amounted to ten thousand pounds net. The second and third horses also obtained handsome awards. The Derby subscription seldom goes beyond six thousand pounds. The first prize may, therefore, be taken to be the highest ever raced for in this or any other country. The Prince and Princess of Wales with the young Princesses and Prince Albert Victor were present, and although the day was gloomy and rain was threatened, the display of handsome women and brilliant toilettes equalled, if it did not surpass, any exhibition of the kind ever known before at this Elysium of race-courses or at any other. The list of horses and jockeys who took part included the following favourites:—

St. Gatien	C. Wood	Miss Jummy	Watts
Bendigo	Cannon	Gay Hermit	F. Barrett
Fra Diavolo	Webb	Cataract	Rickaby
Pizarro	Giles	Braw Lass	J. Woodburn
St. Helena	Bruckshaw	Martinet	E. Martin
Candlemas	Archer	Whitefriars	G. Barrett
Pinbasket	Lashmar	Dog Rose	

The first horse to pass the post was Bendigo, Candlemas was second, and St. Gatien third. The Favorite for the last three months was Melton. Yesterday the horse was "scratched," it was said, on account of a swollen leg, a circumstance which caused widespread disappointment.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

THE Hindus celebrated on Saturday the Shravani or Narel Purnima festival, commonly known as Cocoanut Day, on which the stormy part of the rainy season is considered to be at an end. The date of the festival varies, but it generally occurs about the end of the month of August. Early in the morning the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments; and with the elder members of their families, with cocoanuts and flours in their hands, take their way towards the sea in Mody Bay and Back Bay. The densest crowds of the native population are seen swarming all over the Esplanade, converging from different parts of the city, where the fair held in honour of the festival forms a scene of much animation and considerable novelty to new arrivals from Europe. The fair is a curious enough sight in its way, many of its attractions being common to an orthodox native fair. The booths erected in long lines along the verge of the Cruickshank Road for the sale of trinkets and sweetmeats, English and native, do a profitable business. Rings of people here and there watch the feats of wrestlers and fencers, or the antics of cunning beggars, particularly of the Wagheri caste, or listen to the tales of the prowess of Rama or the amours of Krishna, recited to them by wandering minstrels. Other rings there are, in which the fortune-teller is the prominent figure, nodding and shaking and putting on appearances of being under the inspiration of some unearthly power that enables him to catch glimpses of future events. Merry-go-rounds, with their wooden elephants, tigers, leopards, horses, &c., groan and creak, and are patronised by the young as well as the old. The crowds keep on pouring from different directions, and all seem to thoroughly enjoy the pleasure of the hour. It seems to be a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity presiding over the sea should on this day be propitiated with offerings of cocoanuts and flowers; or woe to those or their belongings who trust themselves, or their goods and merchandise, to its mercy during the rest of the year! Arrived at the sea-shore, the pious Hindu, assisted by one of the Brahmin priests he finds there, throws his cocoanut and flowers into the water after much ceremony. The Brahmin then daubs his finger in a dish that looks like a rouge plate, and makes a *poojah* mark with the paint on his disciple's brow. The latter then takes his way homeward or mixes with the throngs about the fair. Throughout the day extra tram-cars brought in a marked increase over the ordinary receipts of the Tramway Company. The police had a busy time of it in keeping the thoroughfares and passages clear.

AT A MONSOON RESORT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, AUG. 11.

SINCE the 1st of August, we have had a break in the rains, and now the station is all that could be desired—cool, bright, and pleasant. From my view of it, now is the time to visit Panchgani. The visitor would be well repaid, and see nature in all her loveliness. At present it is simply enchanting here. There are flowers and ferns in abundance. What perfect decoration they would make for our dinner tables in the plains (where, alas! they are so scarce) if we could but get them as easily; here they grow, without any care or attention being paid to them.

There are some very pretty houses and cottages to be had, at a reasonable rent during the rains, especially if taken on a lease of six months or a year.

We have a circulating library, the subscription to which is Rs. 2 a month, for which we get two dailies, two weeklies, a few periodicals and books. Our energetic honorary secretary, Mr. McNaught, has already got a sufficient sum subscribed for from visitors to the station to enable him to build a reading-room and library, which he hopes to have completed by December, so there will be some place in which to spend a pleasant hour and meet our friends in the place. The same gentleman is in charge of the Panchgani High School, during the absence, on leave, of the master and headmaster. Mr. Burgess has formed a Volunteer Cadet Corps of the schoolboys, and may be seen every Saturday morning drilling them up and down the principal road. He has, I hear, written to Government to have them clothed in scarlet and provided with carbines. Our worthy clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Burgess, being absent, the service is read on Sundays by Mr. McNaught, the Archdeacon of Satara, the Ven. F. L. Sharpin, coming up once a month and holding a Communion service.

CRICKET.

CARLTON *vs.* Y. M. C. A. CLUB.

THE above match was played on Saturday on the Carlton ground, and proved a most victorious one for the Carltonians. The Y. M. C. A. went first to the wickets, but were speedily disposed of in the first innings for 44 runs, none of the players entering into double figures. They, however, suffered a disappointment by some of their more promising players not putting in an appearance at the last moment. The Carltonians showed much better form, and put together a creditable innings of 138 runs. H. Harrington did the most work on his side, and gave the fielders a good bit of leather hunting, in his score being included two fives and six fours. Wallace George came next for honours, runnings up a score of 27. After tiffin the Y. M. C. A. returned to the wickets and showed an improvement in their batting, the principal scores being made by A. Harrington, 19, Shilstone, 18, and E. Waller, 16. The match was won by the Carltonians by one innings and 13 runs, as the following scores will show:—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F. Clarke, l b w Cruickshank	9	c Harrington, b Jolley	6
W. McClumpha, b Jolley	8	c Milward, b Jolley	0
A. Harrington, c H. Harrington, b Cruickshank	8	c and b Jolley	19
E. Waller, b Cruickshank	2	b Chance	16
W. Shilstone, st. A. Harrington, b Hale	5	c George, b Jolley	18
W. Lane, b Cruickshank	0	b Chance	3
C. Waite, b Cruickshank	4	c Hale, b Chance	3
R. Miles, b Hale	3	c and b Jolley	0
W. Waller, l b w Cruickshank	0	b Jolley	4
J. Forsyth, b Cruickshank	0	not out	1
Extras	5	Extras	8
Total	44	Total	81

CARLTON.

1st INNINGS.

J. Milward, b Clarke	0
T. Brumby, b Clarke	6
E. Hale, c Miles, b Lane	7
H. Harrington, b Clarke	72
G. Chance, c Clarke, b Lane	4
W. Cruickshank, c Waite, b Clarke	3
W. Walsh, c and b Clarke	9
W. George, b A. Harrington	27
G. Lake, c and b A. Harrington	0
N. Devlin, b A. Harrington	3
T. Jolly, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	133

A POINT FOR CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Surrey," in his letter of August 11th, has fairly "beaten record" by placing his own opinion before that of the laws of cricket. It is a matter of regret that he should associate such an uncricket-like expression, if I may coin the word, as "clearing the timber" with a name like that of Surrey, and we can only express a hope that he will carefully peruse the lately revised laws of cricket before he rushes into print in future.—Yours, &c.,

M. C. C.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

THE Native Press has something to say on this case. Here is what the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—The case gives an opportunity to persons who always seek to run down the English society, to picture that society to outsiders in a very bad form. The result of the enquiry has no doubt shown that in spite of numberless beauties of the so-called English society, it requires a thorough overhauling. The evils that have crept in mostly, through excess of freedom, must be eradicated. The case has given a handle to orthodox natives to speak against those who strive to imitate English manners and customs. We must remember that European ladies have acquired their freedom after centuries of labour, after years and years spent on education. It would not be right to give native ladies the same amount of freedom without putting their educational status on a lofty footing.

THE UNDERGRADUATES' DEMANDS.

The Senate is bound to accede to the request of the undergraduates in regard to the University library. We do not agree with those who blame the Registrar or his assistant for the state of affairs. There has only been an unintentional delay for which these officials do not deserve more blame than the Syndicate or the Senate. The other demand about the admission of reporters to the Senate meetings is also reasonable. It is more advantageous to give the meetings a public form than the appearance of a private assembly. The undergraduates are correct when they state that in the absence of healthy publicity, people make use of papers to give currency to reports suited to their views.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE BATTLE OF THE SITES.

The battle of the sites has been fought and lost. The assaulting party was strong; and led on by a consummate tactician who is aye so innocent—yes, gentlemen, to me it is the same whether you take this or that —— it carried everything before it. No doubt the party of rescue stood their ground gallantly. But they lacked the blessing of the official hierarchy. So all is over with the Bori Bunder site. And if Hasam, the rheumatic oilman, or Kashi, the cripple, cannot walk all the way from Musjid Bunder to Apollo Bunder, be it May or be it July, why, they may ride in palanquins! Seriously, the rate-payers of Bombay owe it to themselves to make known their wishes in this matter. We are glad to be told that Government are to be petitioned on the subject and that a public meeting may also be held. The Rate-payers' Association need to have their hands strengthened.—*Indian Spectator.*

We regret (says *Native Opinion*) the local Corporation has decided in favour of the new site for the erection of our municipal buildings by a majority of seven votes. Well may we wish them joy for their triumph; but they need not forget that in bending the knee of loyalty to Government they have shown an amount of reckless apathy to public convenience, which they may have cause to regret ere long. Latterly, the Corporation has come to consist of a number of *jo-hukams*, who are ever ready to sacrifice municipal interests at the beck of official belongings. Is this municipal representation? Is this wakeful vigilance in the interests of self-government? The rate-payers' interests are not properly guarded, nor are they anxiously looked after, and whose is the fault? It is that of the rate-payers themselves, and they must meekly suffer for their indiscretion in making improper selections to represent them on the Corporation. If there be a grain of independence among the rate-payers, let them publicly disown those of the Corporators who have managed so slovenly the new municipal site-business. Such public disapproval is necessary to check individual waywardness and convince them that dereliction of real duty will not be passed over in silence, but will cost them their seats at the new elections.

At last twenty-five members of the Corporation have undone their past work and disregarded the wishes of the rate-payers simply in the hope of staring at a handsome building. Though the resolution of the Corporation is final we must not remain idle, the rate-payers must send a numerously signed protest to Government against the change of site. It is not improbable that such a step may induce H. E. the Governor to send back the papers to the Corporation for re-consideration. If the Rate-payers' Association call a public meeting, such a step will be a lesson to some of the members of the Corporation that they cannot treat the strongly expressed desires of the rate-payers with impunity.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

RAIN SPECULATION.

We are glad to hear that our recent article on the "speculation in rain" has attracted the attention of the Police Commissioner, who has had some correspondence with Government on the subject. We regret that the enquiry has resulted in nothing, as we anticipated the nefarious speculation has been the ruin of hundreds. Several cases of misappropriation of money, &c., have been brought before the magistrates, while others have been settled for certain reasons, amicably. A Bania cloth merchant became insolvent, abolished his shop, and took to speculating in rain. He lost, and in order to keep up the game, committed theft of jewelery in his brother's house. A Hindoo bill collector in the employ of a Mussulman dealer in hides collected Rs. 500 from his master's constituents and straightway went with the amount to the "rain bazaar." The amount disappeared. He had been twice imprisoned for gambling. Not knowing what to do this time, he committed suicide. Any casual walker near Mombadevie will see a busy crowd near the place as large as is seen usually near the Share market or the Cotton market.—*Bombay Samachar.*

ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

The proposed High School at Simla (says the *Indian Spectator*) has our best wishes. Anything that keeps Europeans and their families together in India, and thus makes them feel at home, is a gain to this country. We do not see why first-class schools for European children may not be maintained here, teaching even up to the Civil Service standard. That might open the way to simultaneous examinations being held in England and in India. It may lend to stronger fellow-feeling between Europeans and Indians, and best of all, it may render unnecessary the separation between parents and children, which we have always deplored as a most cruel arrangement.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.—The temperature has risen rather quickly in North-Western and Central India, Deccan and Carnatic it; is still falling elsewhere. The barometer has fallen slightly in the Peninsula, Central India, and Berar; it is practically steady elsewhere. The storm off Rajahmundry has slightly intensified, but the centre has scarcely moved since yesterday. East to south-east winds along the Coast, Saugor Island to Vizagapatam and eastern parts of the Central Provinces; there is south-west winds in the extreme south of the Peninsula. The weather unchanged, and is fairly general, but in most cases light rain has fallen in the Peninsula, Burma, Assam, Bengal and parts of Central Indian plateau. Important falls to-day:—Ahmednagar, 2½ inches; Moulmein and Malegaon, 2 inches; Purneah, Chittagong, Secunderabad, Musulipatam, Dhulia, Cochin and Diamond Island 1 inch and over.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.—The barometer has fallen slightly in Burma, and risen slowly in the peninsular; it is steady elsewhere. The small depression reported yesterday at Rajahmundry has moved to the north-westward. The centre now is lying between Raipur and Rajahmundry, but it is fast becoming evanescent. Easterly winds prevail in the North-West of the Punjab; south-westerly in Eastern Punjab and the adjacent parts of the N.-W. Provinces. North-west winds continue blowing on the Malabar Coast. The rainfall is general in the Peninsula and Burma, but locally it is somewhat heavier. The temperature is much above the average in Rajputana. The highest temperatures were over 100. Rain to-day:—Masulipatam and Ahmednagar, 2½ inches; Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Bombay, Goa, Secunderabad, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Kurnool, Mangalore, Mercara, Thyetmyo, Toungboo, Rangoon, and Moulmein, 1 to 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba In.	cts.
Previously registered	78	50	83	90	79	12	80	70
Aug. 13, Friday	0	28	0	50	0	43	0	75
" 14, Saturday	0	65	0	46	0	52	0	66
" 15, Sunday	2	50	3	56	3	42	.....	
Total	81	93	88	42	83	49	82	11
Corresponding date last year	47	01	46	68	44	75	45	90

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
Aug. 15 up to 5 P.M.	4	52
Previously registered	85	23
Total	89	5

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PAPACY AND ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 13, Afternoon.

The representatives of Prussia and Austro-Hungary, accredited to the Holy See, have to-day officially informed His Holiness the Pope that the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, at their meeting at Gastein on the 8th instant, have taken into serious consideration the position of the Papacy in Italy.

His Holiness thereupon immediately telegraphed his warmest thanks to the two Emperors.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 13, Afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught goes out with the Duke to India.

Both the Duke and the Duchess will travel overland to Marseilles, reaching that place on the 8th proximo, where they will embark in one of Her Majesty's vessels, and will join the P. & O. Company's steamer Bengal at Malta, *en route* to Bombay.

THE CHOLERA ALONG THE ADRIATIC.

FIUME, Aug. 12.

The cholera along the Adriatic coast is increasing, and is spreading into the interior.

A COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Aug. 14, Morning.

A disastrous explosion, presumed to be from sudden issues of fire-damp, took place yesterday at the Woodend Colliery in Lancashire.

So far as it is known, thirty-eight souls are entombed in the mines by its destructive effect.

THE COMPULSORY RETIREMENT SCHEME.

A Royal Warrant, issued by the War Office today, suspends the compulsory retirement of Majors and Captains.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 15

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has reported to the Cabinet that the present condition of affairs in Ireland is reassuring. It has therefore been decided to prorogue Parliament after the supplies have been voted, and that no Autumn Session be held.

A Committee of the Cabinet has been appointed to consider Irish affairs.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Hon. R. Bourke will embark early in November for India, to take up his appointment as Governor of Madras.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Augt. 15.

The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes further particulars of the defeat of Hla Oo by Lieut. Huggins. The column consisted of the 65th Rifles and 21 men of the M. N. Infantry and H. H. military police, 16 mounted Indian police, 50 mounted Burman police, 153 mounted friendlies under the command of Lieut. Huggins and accompanied by District Officers, Mr. Porter and Messrs. Manitord and Cumming of the Police.

Hla Oo had advanced into the district burning and pillaging. Twenty-four mounted police and friendlies attacked his advance guard, killing 26, including two leaders. Two days later they came upon the main body, burning the Kanbya village, rode through and through them in the open, killing at least 150. On the 28th they again fell in with the picket guarding the baggage and killed two officers. Eight men were secured with one prisoner and twenty carts of property. Our casualties were three mounted police and friendlies wounded. Hla Oo retreated into the dense jungle, where it was inadvisable to follow him. It is believed that he has taken refuge in the Sagaini district.

The result of these three days' fighting shows what can be done by Indian police and Burmese volunteers when mounted, so as counterbalance the advantage in point of number possessed by the enemy.

THE NEW PUBLIC LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT-)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The new Loan is for the Calcutta docks.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

Promotions :—Colonels St. J. Grant and Sir Charles Macgregor are placed on the list of Major-Generals. Bengal Staff Corps :—To be Major : Captain George Bellasis ; to be Captain : Lieutenant F. Pollock. Bengal Army :—To be Lieutenant-Colonel : Major H. Peacock.

Admitted to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants D. Beames and F. Amesbury.

Captain Knox, Hyderabad Contingent, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major Garrett.

The services of Mr. C. Weir, Magistrate, Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras. Mr. B Leggatt will relieve Mr. Weir.

The services of Mr. E. Baker, of the Police, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. T. Metcalfe officiates as Extra Assistant, Port Blair.

Transport :—Captain Picot, Lieutenants E. Carter, and E. Grey, are promoted to be Sub-Assistants of the Second Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Nuthall is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Ajmere-Bhawulpore Railway survey.

Mr. D. Hogarth officiates as Engineer-in-Chief of the Bellary-Kishna State Railway, during the leave of Mr. D. LaTouche.

Captain F Montague Rundall, of the Intelligence Branch, goes to Burma on special duty.

Colonel Collett officiates for Colonel Lockhart as Quarter-Master General.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 8-30 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Aug. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Total week's sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	18,000	„
„ „ Surats	Nil.	„
„ Stock of Cotton	557,000	„
„ „ Surats	87,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	26,000	„

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet.

3	per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½	„ Sterling Loan	100⅝
4	„ Rupee Paper	66¼
4½	„ „	70¼
4½	„ French Rentes	109½
	Bar Silver	42⅛
	Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-4¼

Arrival—Sir Garnet Wolseley.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, 14.

10 p.m.	78·7

SUNDAY, NIGHT 15.

6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	79·0
4 p.m.	79·5

A **MEETING** of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Council Hall, Poona, when the Hon. J. B. Peile moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The Hon. K. T. Telang made an exhaustive speech in support of two amendments which he laid before the Council. One of these amendments required that an express declaration should be embodied in the Bill to the effect that after the final survey and settlement of land holdings throughout the Presidency had been made, nothing should subsequently be done to disturb the fixed rates of assessment. Another amendment was to the effect that improvements made by a landholder with his own means and labour should not be taken into account in fixing the revised assessment, and Mr. Telang also desired that, in order to give greater effect to this proposal, the term "improvement" should be given a far wider significance than was attached to it in the Bill. The Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, the Hon. Forbes-Adam and the Hon. Mr. Dayaram spoke generally in favour of Mr. Telang's proposals. The Advocate-General was also inclined to favour the introduction of some such express provision in the Code as was asked for by Mr. Telang. The Hon. Mr. Peile, however, contended that a declaration of that sort, if incorporated in the Act, would amount to an encroachment on the discretion vested in the Government as the ruling power, in regard to assessment. H. E. the Governor was mainly in agreement with Mr. Peile's views in regard to the amendments, which were ultimately witdrawn, and the Bill was read a second and a third time. The debate was unusually long, the proceedings lasting from 3-30 to 7 p.m.

COLONEL LOCKHART gets command of a Brigade in Burma ; he leaves Simla for Mandalay early next month.

SANCTION has been accorded to the raising of a local levy in Upper Burma from the tribesmen of the Magound District to the north-west of Bhamo.

SOME questionings seem to have arisen regarding the command of the Madras Army if General Macpherson assumes the direction of military operations in Burma. But there will be no necessity for appointing any one to officiate. The situation will be the same as if the local Commander-in-Chief were on tour, Burma being within the Madras Command.

COLONEL A. J. FILGATE, Accountant-General of Public Works, whose five years' term of office expires shortly, will get an extension of a year at least.

THE papers in the almost forgotten Hooper case were to be issued with Saturday's *Gazette*. The upshot of the matter is, that Colonel Hooper receives a rebuke from the Government of India.

M. JEROME KIRCHGESNER, the Alsatian Engineer, who started for Cabul in the early part of this year to advise the Amir on the introduction of the electric light and a small railway, has been back to India on a short visit, and is now returning to Cabul.

IT is understood that the visit of the Viceroy to Gwalior in November will be signalised by the abolition on the part of the Darbar of transit duties. With the Indore and Gwalior States accepting this enlightened policy, transit duties in Central India will soon be a thing of the past.

THE Frontier railways are still progressing steadily. The Sind-Peshin line is now past Sharigh. Very heavy floods are reported below Hurnai. The Sind-Sagar line is being laid at a rate of a mile a day. The rails have reached a point north of Darya Khan opposite Dehra Ismail, some 150 miles in all having been laid. The whole faontier system, both trans and cis-Indus, should be completed by April next year.

HEAVY floods are reported in Assam. Telegrams received from Silchar state that it has been raining incessantly for ten days, and the result is a flood as high as that of May 1883. Silbhet is suffering from a still heavier inundation. Traffic is stopped, and there is said to be much suffering amongst the villagers, many of whom are houseless and short of food. The weather is still threatening and the water rising.

DR. LEITNER'S Institute at Woking should thrive apace. During the past week the State of Pattiala have given the indefatigable Doctor Rs. 25,000 to the advancement of his scheme, while the Nabha State, some months ago, contributed Rs. 16,000.

IT is said that the total reductions made at the instance of the Finance Committee out of the annual grant of 16 lakhs of rupees in the Rudget of the Bengal Education Department amount to over two lakhs of rupees. These reductions have been made from different heads of accounts, *viz.*, the European school grants and other heads, so that all proposals for new school buildings are to be kept in abyance, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two, which have been previously sanctioned.

A SERIES of xperiments with indigenous timber have lately been carried out by the Public Works Department in Madras, and the result has proved so satisfactory that the Government has expressed a strong desire that timber of indigenous growth should be more largely utilized in future in public works, the necessary supplies of timber being obtained through the Forest Department.

THE quantity of wheat exported to Bombay from the railway stations in the Central Provinces from the 1st of October to the 31st of July last, was 2,487,052 bags of two-and-a-half maunds each, as compared with 2,749,854 bags in the corresponding period of 1884-85. The quantity of linseed exported was 452,094 bags against 939,813 bags, and of tilseed 1,944,077 bags, against 102,655 bags.

THE *Englishman* says :—"The statement that it is definitely settled that Sir Steuart Bayley will succeed Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is totally unauthorized. No information has been received on the subject from England, where the appointment is made. It is not yet known who will be Sir Rivers Thompson's successor."

AN abbreviated edition of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* is being prepared. The new edition will be in one volume, and will probably be issued at the end of the year.

THE Secretary of State has placed his veto upon the proposed Cadastrial Survey in Behar.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta on August 23rd on tour, visiting Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Sahebgunge, and Pubna, and reaches Darjeeling again on the 6th September.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, of the N. W. Provinces accompanied by his Personal Staff, arrives at Lucknow on the night of the 16th instant.

THE *Pioneer* is not altogether satisfied with the manner in which the Hon. F. Forbes-Adam dealt with the silver question in his address to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, and points out that while he did not so much as mention the ominous fact of the recent arrival of considerable consignments of Australian silver in the London market, he did refer to the "series of papers" on the subject of silver issued by the Finance Department. The *Pioneer* adds :—

> If after ten long years' experience he or we, or any one else, still believe that the authorities in England are to be moved by "less publicity," and that the authorities in India should "be content to wait till the subject was submitted to the research of a commission," we can only remind them of the experience of that classic rustic who took up his post on the banks of a river, and was content, before crossing, to wait till the stream had run by. No publicity, no Commission : that we take it, will be pretty generally admitted. Meanwhile will Mr. Forbes-Adam inform us why the rupee fell in 1870 from 1s. 9*d.* to 1s. 6*d.*, and in 1885 again from 1s. 7*d.* to 1s. 6*d.*, albeit at either time the Government here was as silent and discreet on the subject of silver as even Mr. Forbes-Adam or even Sir William Vernon Harcourt himself could have desired ?

IT is significant of the very slow development of the trade of Madras, that, in 1885, the application of the "Factories Act" was requisite in only twenty-four instances ; that is to say, that there exist but that number of factories in which more than one hundred operatives are employed. Of these, fourteen only are in the hands of private persons, the remainder being under Government. The *Mail* therefore suggests that exhibitions should be organised for the purpose of educating the masses. "Such a scheme," it says, "would, no doubt, not be devoid of somewhat heavy expenditure ; yet, if there seemed a fair hope of turning the attention of the wealthy part of the population to the advantages of manufacturing pursuits, it would certainly be money well spent. Makers of machinery in England, and elsewhere, might be tempted to take the risk of loss in transit, if the carriage of articles, not found saleable, were defrayed by Government. To machinery shown in actual working might be added exhibits of models, together with specimens of raw products, in their various forms of preparation for manufacture. If such an Exhibition were timed so as to be in order at the probable date of the opening of the Singareni coal fields, a great impetus to trade might be looked for, whilst the value of this source of future prosperity to this Presidency would be forced rapidly upon public notice."

THE Calcutta papers are evidently alarmed at the possibility of that town being abandoned by the Government of India in favour of some more salubrious capital, and unburden themselves of a good deal of hysterical nonsense on the subject. The *Indian Daily News* seems to be especially distressed at the prospect of Simla being recognised as the official capital of India. It declines, until it has it on more assured authority, to believe that the Finance Committee could have made any such recommendation, and devotes the greater portion of a column to saying so. "Such recommendations," it says, "would stand, on the face of them, discredited and condemned. It would be rather the more sensible plan to let the Viceroy and his Council, like the Secretary of State and his Council, live and work in London, and send them out occasionally in the cold season as the globe-trotters come. They would be quite as much *en evidence*, and of as much real use, there as at Simla ; while if located in London they would at least have no claim to salaries calculated on the Indian scale."

THE Shipping Office in Calcutta worked during the year 1885-86 at a profit of Rs. 4,731, the total receipts amountings to Rs. 24,635, and the disbursements to Rs. 19,904. As compared with the previous year the was a falling off in the receipts on account of the P. & O. Company shipping and discharging their crews at Bombay instead of Calcutta. The funds held in trust by the Shipping Office on account of both European and native seamen during the year, including the balance from the previous year, were Rs. 61,054. of which Rs. 53,170 had been repaid and lapsed to Government. This amount was larger than in the previous year, chiefly in consequence of the introduction of a rule that, owing to the depression of trade and the small demand for European seamen, every man discharged by mutual consent should deposit a portion of his wages as security against his falling into distress. The amount realised on this account exceeded that realised in the previous year by no less than Rs.10,112. The whole of this sum had not been repaid at the close of the year, as many of the depositors had not then obtained employment either on board ship or on shore. There was a large falling off in the deposit money received from native seamen, which was only Rs. 1,094, as against Rs. 8,717 in the previous year. This is attributed to the much smaller number of native seamen who are now discharged in Calcutta.

A "**HISTORY OF INDIA UNDER VICTORIA**," by Captain Trotter, will be published shortly by Messrs. Allen and Co.

LORD AND LADY SPENCER are, it is said, contemplating paying a visit to India in the autumn. His Lordship, who went to Carlsbad ill after the dissolution, has returned not much improved in health, and he is now advised to make a longer journey.

BENI, the Camareah murderer, who is under sentence of death at Mirzapore, has been respited by telegram, pending orders. The local paper says :—"It is an invidious thing to urge that any particular man should be executed, but we will say that if Beni is not, no one in these Provinces ought to be hanged hereafter. Even native opinion, which is generally so averse to the death sentence, is in favour of it in this instance ; and if Government steps in it can only be attributed to a determination to interfere, right or wrong, with whatever is done by the High Court."

IT was recently stated that Generals Dalyell and Cobbe contemplate an early retirement. It is now said that General the Hon'ble B. M. Ward is likely to take the same step at an early date. These, together with the compulsory retirements of Sir Julius Glyn on the 30th September, and Major-General Young on the 18th of November, will make five vacancies before the end of 1886 ; and there is good reason to believe that, after Colonel Philip Smith is gazetted in succession to General Blyth, the two next selected officers will be Sir Thomas Baker and Colonel A. L. Annesley.

THE Captain Forster whose name has appeared so prominently in the Crawford divorce case this week, belongs to the 1st Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, into which regiment he exchanged in 1883 from the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He began his military career in the 81st Regiment, and is now a student at the Staff College.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. D. GERRARD, Wing Officer, 10th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the South Indian Volunteer Rifle Corps.

COLONEL P. HARRIS, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant Presidency Volunteers, has been granted 60 days' leave from the 2nd August, Major W. A. Brown exercising the command during his absence.

CAPTAIN W. P. H. JOHN-MILDMAY, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, has obtained leave preceding retirement from the service.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. C. FARRINGTON, Commanding Nagpore Force, has proceeded on 60 days' leave from the 1st August.

LIEUTENANT T. H. DESV. WILKINSON, Rifle Brigade, has been transferred to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Belgaum, for the purpose, it is believed, of being appointed Adjutant.

LANCE-SERJEANT C. BARRY, of the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, has passed a successful examination for high proficiency in Persian.

SURGEON-MAJOR HICKSON, M.D., has been granted six months' leave to England on medical certificate.

LIEUT.-COL. C. J. DURAND, Military Accounts Department, will receive a pension of £550 per annum.

THE particular attention of Officers Commanding British corps has been called to Horse Guards G.O. 62 of 1886, and to the instructions contained therein relating to the character and special qualifications of soldiers in their discharge documents.

THE following batteries having been ordered to England during next trooping season, A, B, C, F and G, of the 4th Brigade, the non-commissioned officers and men entitled to return to England but desirous of extending their service in this country, will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the presidencies ; those volunteering to remain in the battery to which they may be posted according to the date of their promotion. The men may select their presidency but not any battery.

THE following appointments have been made in the Sylhet and Cachar Mounted Rifles :—Serjeant-Major G. F. Playfair to be Lieutenant, *vice* D. A. Laing, resigned ; Serjeant J. W. S. Clark, to be Lieutenant, *vice* I. C. Dundie, resigned. Mr. J. C. Dundee, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, *vice* Surgeon J. S. Reed, M.D., deceased.

THE accounts of the E Battery 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Allahabad ; Major Taylor, Commanding, having got into a muddle, the General Officer Commanding, Allahabad, has ordered the assembly of a special committee to investigate them.

THE 3rd Goorkhas have been halted at Midnapore owing to cholera having broken out on the line of march. They will remain at Midnapore until 10 days clear of a case of cholera, when they will proceed to Calcutta and will be encamped there on the *maidan* for seven clear days before embarkation. It has been decided to raise a second battalion to this regiment.

THE prospectus of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association has just been issued, together with the programme of matches to be shot off next December. The Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught are the patrons ; the Commander-in-Chief is the president ; while in the list of vice-presidents are the three Lieutenant-Governors and a number of native noblemen. The council comprises the members who served on the Northern India Rifle Association ; and Captain Chanter, of the Simla Volunteers, is the secretary. For the benefit of intending competitors in the matches, we may state that the new Association medals will have on the obverse the device of a royal tiger with "N. I. R. A., 1863—86," and on the reverse a laurel wreath with the words, "Bengal Presidency Rifle Association," thus showing the connection between the old and the new associations. There will be 33 matches in all, and very liberal prizes are offered, the total value being several thousand rupees. The entrance fees are made very low indeed in order that non-commissioned officers and soldiers both in British and native regiments may be encouraged to enter ; and it is believed that a very large number of competitors will come forward, and that a marked impetus will thus be given to the acquirement of marksmanship in the Indian Army.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT a meeting of the Council held at Simla, on Wednesday, the following members were present :—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding ; his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief : the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ilbert ; the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley ; the Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope ; the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin ; the Hon'ble Major-General G. Chesney ; the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter ; and the Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies.

THE BURMA LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert moved that the Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, and the mover with instructions to report within six months.

The motion was put and agreed to

VALUATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto. He said :—

This is a little Bill of no great importance, and its main object is to provide means for determining the value of land, where it is necessary to ascertain that value for the purposes of jurisdiction. The institution fee payable under the Court Fees Act in suits for the possession of land is computed according to the value of the land, and, in order to facilitate computation, the Act lays down certain arbitrary rules under which the value of land is declared to be a particular multiple of the revenue charged or chargeable upon it. Under the various Civil Courts Acts the jurisdiction of the inferior Courts is usually limited by reference to the value of the subject matter of the suit. The Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873 directs that, where the subject matter of a suit is land, the value shall, for purposes of jurisdiction, be fixed in the manner provided in the Court Fees Act for the purpose of determining the institution fee. The other Civil Courts Acts do not contain any similar direction, but it appears that the common practice in all the provinces is to treat the value of land for Court Fee purposes as being its value for jurisdiction purposes. The practice is not itself warranted by law, and is opposed to some rulings of the Bombay High Court, but there is a great deal to be said for it on the score of convenience. However, under the rules laid down in the Court Fees Act, land is in many parts of the country, including the Madras Presidency, assessed at something very much below its real market value. This does not much matter for the purpose of Court Fees because the Government has no intention or desire to raise the amount of these fees : on the contrary, it would reduce them in the financial situation permitted. But the Madras Government tell us that the effect of applying the Court Fees rules the purpose of determining jurisdiction is to bring within the jurisdiction of some inferior Courts, land, suits of a class they were not intended, and which they are not qualified, to deal with, and accordingly that Government desires to substitute some other rules which would bring about a valuation in accordance with the facts. But unfortunately we are not in a position to lower the Court fees at present, and we do not desire to interfere with a practice which is observed in provinces other than Madras unless and until it is shown to produce inconvenient results.

Under these circumstances we propose to meet the wishes of the Madras Government as far as we can by authorising the Madras Government, after consulting their High Courts, and with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to frame rules for determining the value of land for jurisdictional purposes. If the Madras Government thinks fit to frame such rules, these will, when they come into force, supersede the provisions of the Madras Civil Courts Act to which I have referred. Whether other Local Governments will think it worth while to frame such rules I do not know, but if they do, the rules framed by them when the time comes for amending the court Fees Act will be of material assistance in helping the Government of India to lay down principles of computation which will bring about results more in accordance with the facts than these obtained under the Act. However, I repeat that there is no intention to do anything which will directly or indirectly raise the amount of institution fees payable in suits pertaining to land. The Bill also contains one or two other minor provisions for which it is not necessary for me to refer at the present stage.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then introduced.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and doing so, said :—

The object of this Bill is to supply what I cannot help thinking must have been merely an accidental omission in the Indian Evidence Act. Section 125 of that Act, enacts that no magistrate or police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got information as to the commission of any offence. This provision of the Indian law follows the English law, but the English law goes somewhat further by extending the same protection to revenue officers. In England not only is it the case that witnesses may not be compelled to disclose, but they are not permitted to be asked the names of those from whom they got information as to frauds on the revenue. The law is perfectly clear on this point. One English authority writes :—"It is a rule of evidence applicable to criminal cases, and the same rule has always been held to apply penal information on a suit of the revenue, that a witness is not permitted to disclose privileged communications brought to his knowledge for the furtherance of justice. This is not a privilege of the witness, but may be justly called a public privilege, and is observed on a principle of public policy and from regard to public interests. Hence those questions, which tend to the discovery of the channels by which the disclosure was made to officers of justice are not permitted to be asked. If the name of the informer were to be disclosed no man would make a discovery, and public justice would be defeated." I have not been able to ascertain from the records of the Legislative Department why the English law with respect to disclosures by revenue officers was not incorporated in the Indian Act. It is possible some reason may be suggested, but until it is suggested, I cannot help thinking the omission was accidental. The Government has been given to understand that the omission has caused considerable inconvenience, and impaired the efficiency of the Salt and Customs Act in Bombay. I propose, therefore, to supply the omision, and to assimilate the Indian to the English Act on this point.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill introduced.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

COLONEL LOCKHART'S MISSION TO CHITRAL.

COLONEL Lockhart had many strange experiences during his adventurous journey in the regions about the Hindu Kush ; and when the story of these comes to be told, it will be seen how severely the endurance and courage of the members of the mission and their escort were tested. His ride from Chitral to India was in itself one of their "best on record," and showed how quickly the worst country can be traversed by a traveller bent on reaching his journey's end, and above all petty considerations of personal comfort and ease. Colonel Lockhart left Mastuj, in Chitral, on July 7th, and reached Murree on the 24th of the same month. The distance covered was 520 miles, the average for each day being just over 30 miles, Four high passes (Chamarkand, Hatupir, Kamri, and Traghal,) some under snow, were crossed ; and many swollen streams forded or passed over by means of rope-bridges, the ponies swimming across as best they could. Colonel Lockhart rode one pony the whole distance from Mastuj to Gilgit ; thence onwards he had to trust to chance ponies picked up at villages on the route ; when these were not available a stage had to be done on foot. Three and sometimes four ordinary marches were done in a day ; the only shelter at night was a blanket stuck up as a *tente d'abri*; while the only food was such as the villagers could furnish. Some of the wildest and most inhospitable country in Central Asia was passed through, the traveller's only companions being a Kashmiri and a Chitrali servant. One has come to regard Chitral as a place so far distant that it can only be spoken of in a vague kind of way—even Gilgit is "out of the world ;" and yet our latest explorer took but seventeen days to cover the distance from Mastuj to Murree. The petty Khanates which lie under the shadow of the Hindu Kush cannot be so far removed from our political influence after all. In connection with Colonel Lockhart's mission a curious mistake has been made both in the English and Russian papers as to the status of Badakshan. The idea seems to be that Badakshan is an independent State, and the Government of India has been repeatedly congratulated in having opened friendly communications with its ruler. The *Novoe Vremya* even went to the length of saying that Badakshan had been annexed by England. The London correspondent of the same paper announced that the "treaty relating to the English occupation of Badakshan is being kept a profound secret ;" and generally there was an extraordinary misconception of the whole situation. Badakshan is in reality as much a province of Afghanistan as Herat : it was formally recognised as part of the Amir of Kabul's dominions in the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1873, and Abdur Rahman's authority is as supreme there as in any other part of his kingdom. The Governor occupies a position analogous to that of Sirdar Ishak Khan in Afghan Turkistan ; Afghan troops garrison Faizabad, the capital of the province, and the various posts which it is considered advisable to hold ; and the Amirs orders are scrupulously obeyed. At Killah-i- Panjah, which is the most advanced outpost eastwards towards the Pamir, the Commandant or local Governor is a Ghilzai, named Sarwar Khan, a man who fought bravely against our troops about Kabul in 1879-80, and was three times wounded in action. It is obvious that the Indian Government can have no independent dealings with the Badakshanis any more than with the Kandaharis or Heratis : all these people are the subjects of the Amir of Kabul, and under the direct rule of his officials. Badakshan is, in fact, peculiarly loyal to Abdur Rahman ; for years ago, before he fled to Tashkend, he had married a daughter of Jehandar Shah, once Mir of Badakshan ; and when in 1880 he recrossed the Oxus, he was received most cordially in Faizabad, when opposition in that quarter might have ruined his chances of becoming Amir of Kabul. The Russians of course are chagrined at the mission from India having successfully explored the unknown country between Kashmir and the Oxus, and they seek to embarrass the English Government by wild talk of the annexation of Badakhan ; but their motive is so transparent that it will deceive no one. Even Abdur Rahman, suspicious as he is known to be, must have smiled contemptuously at the idea of one of his outlying provinces being annexed by four British officers and 20 sepoys.—*Pioneer.*

The *Novoe Vremya* of the 26th of June says: "The character and object of the expedition under Colonel Lockhart, the members of which were recently arrested in Badakshan, is by no means clear yet. But it is easy to gather from data to hand, that its object was not at all that escribed to it in the European Press. The one fact that Badakshani chiefs could imprison Colonel Lockhart, shows the smallness of the party, and contradicts the reports of England having seized the sources of the Oxus. The mission, however, caused no little alarm among the Russian public. Fears were even expressed that English influence would extend from Badakshan to Bokhara. Such fears after Colonel Lockhart's detention do not exist. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that, in the future, the Indian Government has an eye to this province of Badakshan, though no action will be taken immediatily, as Badakshan enjoys a certain independence. and at present the Khanate does not possess for England either political or strategic facilities. Without dominating the Char-Wilayat, which separates Badakshan from the Central Asian possessions of Russia, the English could not derive any advantages from its possession : and consequently they have just to turn their attention to getting hold of the Char-Wilayat, and it will be a long time before they succeed in that ! The political significance of Badakshan is more than open to doubt. Our Afghan possessions are separated from it by Shignan, and the independent tracts of the Pamir, and communications with Bokhara lie through neighbouring Khanates, and are, therefore, difficult to hold from Faizabad, the capital of Badakshan. Further to consolidate their power, there, the English must suffer enormous sacrifices. Practically, therefore, they have hardly for one moment thought of gaining even a position there yet ; and certainly have not sent relief from the Afghan Boundary Commission. All these circumstances lead to the conclusion that the expedition was underaken with motives not altogether of a scientific character ; but as the time for action in Badakshan has not yet arrived, it is probabale that Colonel Lockhart went there merely to reconnoitre the locality, and as such was accompanied by only a small escort ; the idea being perhaps to acquaint the Badakshanis with the English military power. The calculations of the India Government have not been justified ; but we may expect that they will not be deterred by a first failure."

THE BISHOP AND THE BALLET.

THE ballet if it has fallen under clerical disapproval has also found staunch supporters among the clergy. The Revd. Stewart Headlam, in the pages of the *Pall Mall* stands up stoutly on behalf of the good work that is being done by its influence, more particularly through the agency of the Alhambra :—

> "The main difference," he writes, "between myself and those who denounce the ballet from a religious point of view is not that they have suffered nothing, and I much for our opinions, but that I speak from a large experience and that they have no experience at all. When last July, I urged on the Bishop of London that in common fairness, before he condemned the ballet and its influence, he ought to go and see the Swans at the Alhambra or *Excelsior* at her Majesty's, he treated my suggestion with that indignant scorn of which he is a master. And yet surely it is only by a patient study of any art that any one, even a bishop, can understand its principles and its influence ; and any one who refuses, it may be for good reasons, to give that study has, I maintain, no right to speak in condemnation. It is, however, only those who have not studied the art of stage dancing, who have taken no pains to make themselves acqainted with the constant, laborious effort necessary for the production of a ballet, who condemn the ballet, as immoral. Bishops and mashers may look upon it merely as a "leg show ;" common sense and hours spent day after day at practice or rehearsal seem to suggest why all this trouble, if that is all ? Legs could be shown without all this laborious study of steps. Mr. Ruskin has well defined an artist as 'a person who has submitted to a law which it was painful to obey ; that he may bestow a delight which it is gracious to bestow.' My contention is that any one who knows anything about it will be bound to acknowledge that stage-dancers come well within this definition. 'A child dancing for its own delight, a lamb leaping, a fawn at play, are happy and holy creatures ; but they are not artists.' But the principal dancer, or the ballet lady in the back row, is an artist, and should be treated as such, for each in her own degree has submitted to a law which it was painful to obey that she may bestow a delight which it is gracious to bestow.
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> "I maintain, therefore, against two Bishops of London and the *Rock*, and the religious world generally that the dancers are in—not in spite of, but in—their vocation and ministry truly serving God. That, considering the dreary lives that many of us have to lead, the monotony of our work, the gloom and dirt of our streets and surroundings, we owe at any rate a debt of gratitude to those who by their work on the stage give brightness and colour to our lives, and recreate us with the poetry of vital motion. If, as we are bound to do, we recognize the moral ministry of those who work for us on the stage in other ways ; if in tragedy our passiofis of pity and fear are purified and strengthened, or consciencecaught if in melodrama the great principles of morality are being made current coin, and in comedy human life is being interpreted to us, surely we are bound also to recognize the moral ministry of the ballet. If it is the whole of human life, every human faculty which Jesus Christ by His incarnation has sanctified, then surely those artists who give pleasure directly, who amuse even more than they educate, are doing an important work equal with the others. Then surely also the clergy and other moralists who praise the Lyceum and the Princess's should not withhold their support from the Alhambra. For my own part, indeed, I am free to acknowledge that it seemed a healthy change after a night of Mr. Grundy's *Clito*, and another of Mr. Willis's *Faust*, to turn to M.M. Jacobi and Hansen's *Nina* ; that if comparisons are to be made what was presented at the Alhambra was more moral, more pure in its motive and tendency, than what was presented at the Princess's or the Lyceum.
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> "I speak chiefly of the Alhamba because it has for many years—more than ten—been the permanent home of ballet in this country, and because works have regularly been produced there equal in design, mounting and execution to anything elsewhere in Europe ; but of course no student of the ballet would ignore the excellent work done from time to time elsewhere—at the Empire lately, for instance, where Mdlle. Pertoldi has been even surpassing what she used to do at the Alhambra or in the original *Babil* and *Bijou* at Covent Garden, where Middle. Dore accomplished the wonderful feat of drawing an enthusiastic article even from the sedate *Spectator*. Neither would a student ignore the work done at the Canterbury when Florence Powell, Phyllis Broughton, and Ada Wilson were there ; or at the South London, with Topsy Elliott and her sisters ; or at the Metropolitan or Mr. Valentine's dances here, there and everywhere, or all that Mdme. Katti Lanner by her excellent training of children has done for dancing, or the ballets in the pantomimes. But none of these give so good an opportunity for studying ballet at its best as the Alhambra does ; for there has been for years a steady tradition of excellence ; there is an orchestra which throughly understands ballet music ; there there is M. Jacobi ; and above all there there are ballet ladies who are accustomed to work together, and who do work with a will. For after all it must be remembered that you may get the best principal dancers you can find, but they are of but little use unless they are well supported ; a few bad or careless dances—even in the back row—can spoil the whole effect, and therefore when, through careful rehearsing and steady practice, you get honest, artistic work, the ballet ladies who give it should get the praise equally with the star artists.
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> "Looking back over the ballets at the Alhambra during the last ten years I repeat the question which a dancer put to the present Bishop of London when a deputation from the Church and Stage Guild had an interview with him last summer at Fulham : 'What is it in them which corrupt the good young man ? Is it the steps ? is it the dress ?' I am bold to assert that any candid person looking round the crowded house any night, will not dare to say that the ballets corrupt the men at all ; on the contrary, they will see throughout a large proportion of the house men and women healthily enjoying healthy, beautiful, artistic work."
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> "I do not for a moment say that the art of stage dancing is perfect in England now—far from it ; it is capable of far greater development. The support and sympathy of all who are keen about the highest morality and the noblest art will tend towards that development ; giving the art and the artists a bad name can by no possibility do anything but harm. The difficulties in the way of all genuine art under our present commercial system are great, and not least on the stage. It is not easy to get on. There are those in the ballets as any who have watched them carefully for a few years must see, who are capable of far better work than that which is assigned to them ; and if more support were given to the ballet than is given at present, there is no reason why our English dancers should not, with that practice which those who have a fair prospect before them would willingly undergo, rival those artists who now come to us from Italy. But questions like these will carry me beyond the scope which you have laid down for me. What I maintain is that as carried out now and during the last ten years genuine artistic work has been done on the Alhambra stage, work which all who believe that grace and beauty are gifts of God, to be trained and devoloped for the good of man, will not hesitate to acknowledge has come from the highest source, and is deserving of the divinest sanction."

ON HORSES IN INDIA.

CAPTAIN HAYES contributes the following interesting article on this subject to the *Pioneer* :—"Had I made my horse-breaking trip through India ten or twelve years ago, I should undoubtedly have had under similar circumstances a large number of vicious subjects on which to exhibit my methods. The Colonial horse imported into this country show a marked improvement in breeding, and are consequently more docile from the earlier handling they undergo before they quit Australia. It also strikes me that Government is singularly fortunate in its choice of officers in the Remount Department ; for I know no one more competent to supervise and even to carry out the preliminary breaking of freshly imported raw animals than Colonel Rawlins at Madras, Major St. Quinton, and Mr. Edwards at Garden Reach, Calcutta, and Colonel Ben Williams at Saharunpur. All these gentlemen have done me the honor of attending my classes—certainly not because they stood in any pressing need of information on the subject I taught, but from the natural desire experts always display to seize any chance of picking up a useful hint or two concerning their own favourite study. I was, indeed, fortunate in numbering both Colonel Rawlins and Mr. Edwards among my pupils, as I learned from them one or two wrinkles which have since done me yeoman service.

Some years ago I paid a visit to the Saharunpur Remount Depôt, and was most unfavourably impressed with the want of liberty, with its attendant evil results accorded to the animals, many of whom appeared below a fair standard of efficiency. On my return last April I found all this changed, and was delighted to see the horses roaming about through the spacious enclosures at their own sweet will, in full and healthy exercise of lungs and muscles. And such grand-shaped ones too ? Many fit to carry 15 stone to any pack of hounds in England, or win a point-to-point steeplechase. Mr. Kettlewell, than whom I have never met a finer judge of horses and horse management, though veterinary surgeon at the depôt in former days had certainly no part in the faulty system then in vogue. Remounts, before being sent out from Saharunpur to join their respective regiments of cavalry or batteries of artillery, are bridled, mounted, and ridden by the local staff, which consists of cavalry sergeant and a few native riding boys who are recruited from the ranks, the syces, and receive, if I remember rightly, a rise of a couple of rupees in their monthly pay. I remarked that Colonel Williams, evidently from his Colonial experience, had introduced among these lands the practice of using Australian buck-jumping saddles, which, ordinarily speaking, are indispensable for the maintenance of one's seat when an evil-disposed waler ducks down his head, hogs his back, and goes through the usual unpleasant performance. I may mention that Captain McGee, of the 17th Lancers, who is well known through the service for his special talent as a riding master, employs the same valuable help for his rough-riders who have to break in troublesome remounts ; for it must be understood that the staff at the depôt are far too limited in number to do anything more than to take the "rough edge" for the time being off the animals that pass through their hands. The effect of the close economy enjoined by Government on the depôt stable management by cutting down the pay of the syces to a rupee or two lower than what can be obtained in civil employment is to render it almost impossible for the Director to get really good native grooms. It seems truly absurd to think that about 500 forms the number of reserve animals from which the requirements of the various arms would have to be supplied on any sudden emergency ! The system of partially breaking remounts before they are sent out adds undoubtedly to the efficiency of the service. The riding staff ought, however, to receive special instruction in order to render their methods of quicker effect than they are at present. I am happy to think that the few lessons I was able to give while staying at the depôt were considered by Colonel Williams to be of special benefit to his men.

To my old friend, "Bill" Thacker, who was some years ago the Remount Agent at Rainey Castle, Ballygunge, was due the modern and improved system of management which is now worked in a manner as nearly perfect as possible by Major St Quinton and Mr. Edwards. These gentlemen not alone "do" their horses well, but they show by their well-appointed house, carefully laid out lawn-tennis grounds, and other accessories that their knowledge of the true physiological principles of life have with them a thoroughly practical basis. I need hardly say that men who stint themselves from ignorance or poorness of heart are the least likely people in the world to take a liberal view of the comforts of dumb animals entrusted to their charge. The arrangements for landing horses in large numbers and in a brief space of time are the best I have ever seen ; while the appliances for bringing up raw animals to be judged, measured, examined for soundness, branded, are as ingenious and simple as they are effective. There is no doubt that Cavalry in India are better mounted, and Artilery better horsed, than at Home,—a result which is due to the liberality with which Government treats the Australian dealers. Before the present rate was put in force, great difficulty was experienced in filling the ranks with serviceable troopers, for shippers were commencing to regard the game as a losing one. To get at the truth of this horse question, Colonel Williams was sent to Australia to visit the chief breeding districts. The result of his tour was that the price for remounts was raised to £50 a head. At this the dealers can make the fair profit they are entitled, the breeding of the stamp of animal required by Government is encouraged in the Colonies, and an unfailing supply is always to hand. The large majority of shippers now import with a view of giving Government the pick of their cargo, and then selling off as best they can the remainder to private individuals. Some of them say that this arrangement does not pay them ; but as they continue in the trade, we may put down this depreciatory view to that modesty of mind so characteristic of layers of the odds, who, even after the most lambskining of race meetings, never acknowledge to having done more than "just got out."

Many private horse-owners would do well to take a lesson from Mr. Edwards on the subject of feeding. His practice is entirely opposed to the old one of keeping horses entirely or largely on gram, his favourite food, for new arrivals, being two parts of gram, three of bran, and three of oat straw, or rice straw : "chop." The use of this non-stimulating fodder has been attended with the happiest results in minimising the number of cases of colic and other digestive disorders, while the bloom of the horses' coats and their fine condition testify to the nutritive value of this food. Mr. Edwards goes so far as to reduce the amount of gram during the hot weather, to one-half. In my book, *Horse-management in India*. I have strongly advocated the use of bran in combination with grain as a food for horses, and was glad to see this view so well supported here. It may not be out of place if I repeat that when the supply of grass is defective in quality, as in hill stations, an addition of grain will be found most valuable. When fresh walers come of the ship, their skins, as a rule, are in a most irritable state from the effect of caked dirt, and saline particles. To remove the causes of this morbid condition of the skin, the practice at Garden Reach is to have the lately-landed animals turned into a pond kept for the purpose, so they that may get cleaned and freshened up by a good swim.

I hope to have an opportunity next autumn of paying a visit to the North-West Frontier, on my way to the Pishin Valley, for that country, if I may judge by the specimens of horse flesh I have seen come from it, appears admirably suited for the breeding of "nags" (to use a Cambridgeshire expression) of hardy constitution and of rare bone and feet. That is the country which is some day destined to be the Newcastle of the horse-breeding industry in India. No amount of care in selection of sire and dam, or special knowledge of the requirements of young stock, will suffice to establish a breed unless the soil is capable of liberally supplying the constituents necessary for the building up of sound tissue. Until a district or country is capable of sustaining the excellence of its stock without foreign aid, the breeding in it of high class animals can never be a permanent commercial success. Few men in India know as much about horses, or are as devoted to them, as my friend, Mr. "Jimmy" Macleod, and yet, with an exceptionally well selected stud, he finds, I venture to think that it is virtually impossible to produce country-breds in Chumparun. However much I would hesitate in differing from such a great authority as Mr. Hallan, I cannot help expressing my dislike to the introductions into India of the Norfolk trotter blood. The cross undoubtedly shows a more massive body than that possessed by its maternal relatives; but the improvement, even granting it, is as far as I have seen, obtained at the expense of the legs and feet. Men of experience, such as Colonel Couper, late Superintendent of the Studs, will agree with me in saying that measurement below the knee goes, for nothing unless the limbs be of the proper shape, and that the leg will not stand hard saddle work unless the back tendons run fairly parallel to the cannon bone. In the Norfolk trotter cross, I think we will find, as a rule, that the width of the fetlock, viewed in profile, unduly exceeds the width of the limb just below the knee, and, consequently the back tendons, being drawn in by the tube formed by the trapezium and its ligaments, cannot work all a straight line, and is therefore unduly liable to sprain, especially at fast paces.

I was much struck by the number of nice yearlings and two-year olds I saw at the last Rawal Pindi horse fair, but failed to see a decent four or five-year old, except, indeed, a very nice four-year old belonging to, and bred by, if I remember right, Major Tucker, of the Police. Until we have succeeded in teaching the natives the proper way to bring up young stock, I presume that the wisest policy of Government—the one advocated, I believe, by Colonel Couper—would be to purchase "likely" youngsters from native breeders and bring them up on stud farms until they were fit to be drafted into the service. The average zemindar, even if he had the inclination, has no paddocks in which to give young stock the freedom and exercise they require for the development of bone and muscle, while he almost always pursues the short-sighted policy of putting them too early to severe work. The practice of "adding to the list" almost all horses which are not suited for stud purposes should be as common in private life as it is in the service, where its employment has been found to be beneficial in every way. It is undeniable that geldings, whether for the racecourse, field, or road, "come to hand" quicker and stand work longer than entires; while the increased docility and quietness alone are of immense value. I would make no exception in the case of Arab horses, many of whom are treacherous "savages." Besides this, the generality of them are just the animals that require their necks and shoulders to be fined down as possible. I would advise, as suggested to me by a medical friend, the employment, as an antiseptic, of a solution of corrosive sublimate half grain to the ounce of water; carbolised catgut sutures, and dreessings of iodoform, boracic acid, and absorbent cotton wool. The last-named need not be fresh off the sheep's back, as a well known surgeon once wrote in the hurry of sending his "copy" to press!

SALE OF BURMESE PRIZE PROPERTY.

The attendance at the second day's sale at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s of Burmese prize property and rare jewellery from Baghdad was, if anything more, numerously attended than the first day's. The large room in which the sale was held was crowded, especially with Marwaree dealers of Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces, who competed with each other for the possession of the rare and valuable articles offered for sale. Some of the jewellery fetched wonderful prices, especially a *nuth* containing two very fine pearls of splendid colour, faultlessly round, and of very great size, with one ruby, which brought Rs. 14,300. The bidding for this lot was very brisk between two rival factions, headed by the well-known Calcutta dealer, Bhudry Dass, on one side, and by Fakeer Chand, the Delhi dealer, on the other. The bidding became quite lively, both sides getting excited in the contest. Eventually the lot fell to Fakeee Chand. The next lot which caused great excitement was a rare and magnificent ring, set with a splendid emerald, half an inch square, of most perfect colour and unsurpassed brilliancy. The competition for this was also very keen, and the bid, which started at Rs. 1,500, soon got up to the sum of Rs. 5,000, at which amount the hammer fell after some brisk bidding. A pair of *nuths*, containing two large emeralds and four large pearls of splendid lustre, was knocked down for Rs. 5,850 after some excited bidding. A very antique gold rikabee and dibya, splendidly enamelled and incrusted with fine old Indian diamonds, fetched Rs. 3,800, and a splendid gold chowghara or pandhan, richly enamelled and studded with Indian diamonds, fell for Rs. 2,000. A pair of noarutton bajoos fell for the hammer for Rs. 1,500, and a pair of gold enamelled dragon bangles for Rs. 340. A fine jiggab serpaitch, set with diamonds, a very fine large ruby, a large lalrie and 4 lalrie drops, was purchased for Rs. 890. A handsome *nuth*, containing two very fine large pearls of good shape, had some brisk bidding, and eventually fell to the hammer for Rs. 1,700. Among neck ornaments may be mentioned a handsome two-row necklace containing 172 pearls, 2 emeralds, and 4 rubies, for which there was great competition, and was knocked down for Rs. 1,250; while a chick containing 14 emeralds, 55 pearls, 22 diamonds, and pearl goonties, in gold setting, fetched Rs. 525. There was great excitement over a necklace containing 76 fine pearls, 3 rosettes, and 2 ends set with rubies and crystals. The bidding for this was very brisk, and fell to the hammer for Rs. 1,150. A similar necklace was knocked down for Rs. 1,100. The Mandalay jewelled and other watches were all knocked down for more or less fancy prices. One very small gold watch (about the size of an eight anna piece) with a gold chain, key, and 5 charms, went up to the sum of Rs. 210, simply owing to its having been worn by ex-King Theebaw, whose name was engraved on a seal attached to the watch and chain. A lady's gold keyless English lever half-hunting watch, choicely enamelled and set with pearls and diamonds, fetched Rs. 350. A string of 26 rubies fell to the hammer for Rs. 300, and a drop pearl and 2 emeralds on gold wire for Rs. 125. A large number of other sundry jewellery, ear ornaments, &c., were sold at very good prices through the competition of the two rival Marwaree dealers of Calcutta and Delhi. There will evidently be great excitement at to-day's sale, when the "Hope Collection of Pearls" will be brought forward. They consist in all 32 lots, and will no doubt be competed for with great zeal by the Marwaree dealers. There were also *nuths* containing pearls and other lose stones of great value, neck ornaments, jewelled attardans, serpaitches, dookdookies, and diamond brooches, rings, &c., of rare value and antiquity. The sale will also embrace some lots of Burmese golden vases, watches, and gold chains from Mandalay, which would attract special attention.

RUSSIA AND THE BERLIN TREATY.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—The severe strictures of the foreign Press on the abrogation by Russia of Article 59 of the Berlin Treaty with regard to Batoum, appear only to add to the triumphant tone of the Panslavist organs. Russia's defiant action is looked upon here as a first concession to the resuscitated and growing influence of that party, which has never ceased to condemn and resent what it is pleased to call the ignominious treatment Russia received at the Berlin Congress. We are told now that her diplomatic discomfiture in July, 1878, is to be retrieved at all costs. The Panslavist writers and agitators argue that the Berlin Treaty solemnly appointed Russia the protector of the new Principality of Bulgaria, whose ruler has since wantonly and studiously placed intolerable affronts upon that protector, and has set at naught statutes ratified at Berlin, not only with impunity, but with the tacit acquiescence of the Western Power. Why, therefore, they ask, should Russia any longer respect that treaty? In her then exhausted condition it is declared she was unfairly coerced by the other Powers. The San Stefano Treaty, it is further declared, should never have been abandoned at the instigation of a selfishly interested Western Areopagus. Lord Beaconsfield's threatening naval demonstration was really nothing more than a theatrical *coup*. This is the present argument and tone of the Panslavist Press and party, which confidently look to the speedy abrogation of every other article of the Berlin treaty that checks the development of Russia's policy in South-Eastern Europe and the ascendancy of her influence in the Balkans. The substantial results which accrued to Austria from the Berlin Congress have always caused annoyance in Russia. If we are to believe what is now being so noisily said the early reopening of the whole Eastern Question is almost inevitable. The southern bases of Russia are in complete readiness.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper telegraphs:—The suppression of the franchise of Batoum must be regarded as the signal of a new policy entered into by Russia of systematically violating the Berlin Treaty whenever an opportunity offers, with a view to its entire repudiation. The semi-official organs at St. Petersburg and Moscow, who only bark at their master's command have raised their voices with unanimity against those stipulations which hampered Russia. The *Novoe Vremia* candidly says that she should tear up that treaty, which it would be shameful for the Slavs to submit to any longer, and fling the pieces at Europe's feet. A Vienna telegram to the *Temps* states that there is evidence that an extraordinary agitation prevails in the Balkan Peninsula. The Porte is manifestly uneasy, and appears to entertain fears of Austria as well as of Russia, to judge from the present concentration of Ottoman troops on the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina, although it is unwarranted by the state of these provinces. The Servian Government has prohibited the transit of arms and ammunition to Bulgaria and Turkey. More reassuring news comes from Bulgaria. There is no foundation for the rumours of anticipated changes in the Cabinet. It will remain unaltered until the end of the Parliamentary changes, and then whatever removals may be decided upon will not affect Bulgarian policy, Prince Alexander being resolved to keep M. Karaveloff in office.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE LOVES OF AN ABBE.

The news of the death of the Abbé Liszt has come close upon the ovations which Paris has just given him in memory of those old days when, as "Le petit Liszt," the beauties of the faubourg kissed and petted him, and later, when as Liszt, the maestro, he wooed the Countess d'Agoult with music in which his love burned like the fire in the opal. In London, where the Britons are generally so cold and self-contained, the enthusiasm rose to fever pitch. The abbe, gaunt and old, his eyes dim, his blonde mane snowed white, his spare, lean figure wrapped in a black, priestly gown has been followed about by a train of admiring women like Bunthorne and the loved sick maidens. Perhaps the glance that subjugated, George Sand, and struck fire from the heart of the "Princess Mirifique" has not just its power. Aaron Burr at eighty could make love with all the fervour of youth; Chateaubriand could charm at eighty-five—why not Franz Liszt at seventy-five.

Probably no other man ever lived who exercised so potent and irresistible an influence over women. Beside him, Byron, surrounded by his soft brown Venetain beauties, grows vulgar; the splendid Don John of Austria who drew women towards him as the magnet does the needle, deteriorates into a common rake, who, like black-eyed Susan's young man, "in every port a sweetheart found"; and Cardinal Richelieu, the hero of a hundred amours, dwindles into a common place Lovelace.

Liszt's power of charming was not acquired. He was born with it as he was born with the sacred fire of genius. When as a little boy of nine he played before the great ladies of Vienna and Paris, they petted, and spoiled, and kissed him; just as they did ten years later, except that then the kisses were exchanged privately. It was after his father's death, on his second visit to Paris, that he had his first affair. He was still in his teens, but looked older, with a slender, vigorous figure, a powerful head, a stock of blonde hair brushed back and cut off straight at the back of the neck, a hawk nose with nostrils that dilated under excitement; and deep set eyes which could melt and flame by turns. Some say that all his power of fascination was concentrated in those eyes. They share, in common with Cleopotra's, the faculty of changing colour under strong emotion, which, according to tradition, was the Egyptian Queen's most potent charm. One glance of them was efficacious in the case of his first love. She was one Caroline, Comtesse de Cricq, very young, spirituelle, and pretty. He taught her music, and often met her in the salons of the faubourg, where, between her father and mother, demure and dainty as an English daisy, she sat listening, trembling, not daring to look towards him as he breathed his passion in music. It was a romantic but brief love story. In the evening, when chance favoured them, he sat whispering to her in her grand, dim salons, her duenna nodding in the corner, the lights burning low. One night he was later than usual and had to wake up the sleeping porter to let him out. The porter, as will happen with the best regulated porters, not feeling the expected five-franc piece in his hand—the young musician floating in the empyrean of first love had forgotten it—swore an oath of vengeance, and the next day told the count of Caroline's amourette with the penniless genius. Liszt was summoned at once. The count was polite but cold; the musician was furious but smothered his rage; Caroline drooped for a time, hinted at a convent, took a husband instead, and became the mother of a large and charming family.

The musician for a time smarted under this rebuff. Romantic people would have it that Caroline was his only love—all the others were mere episodes. Angry and sore he retired to the arms of his mother, and sulked for some months. Then Ferdinand Hiller and Chopin loomed up on his horizon, charmed away his griefs, and the three burst on society together. What a trio they were! The dreamy Pole, the intense German, the fiery Hungarian. Baroness Plater, to whose house they were fond of going, once said of them: "I would like Hiller as my friend, Chopin as my husband, but Liszt as my lover." None of them appears to have taken advantage of this candid avowal.

Some years later another love affair of the maestro's made a stir. Its object was Countess Adele Laprunarede, afterward Duchess de Fleury. She was young, beautiful, and noble—the latter was an attribute invariably possessed by the abbe's loves. Her story reads like a page from Ouida. She had a husband twenty years her senior, a grumbling, stupid old fellow, with gout, and a cellar full of "rare old juice," and all the other attributes peculiar to the senile husband of the young and lovely heroine. In his castle in the Alps, perched high on the top of a rock, he kept his pearl of price safe out of harm's way. Here we may flavour according to taste with howling storms, beetling crags, and wastes of snow, and here we may picture the young wife pining for the world. Finally she wrought upon her husband to let her go to Paris and taste the gaieties she craved. One day she heard the genius over whom all Europe was raving. A glimpse of his "Florentine profile," one glance of fire from his changing eyes and the deed was done. When in the winter the husband sent for her return to Castle Marlioz she came with an alacrity which might have awakened his suspicions. But he was a guileless old gentleman and dreamed of no harm, even when a few days after Adele's return Liszt's post-chaise thundered up to the castle gate. The count was charmed with his famous guest; the guest was charmed with the gouty count. All went merry as a marriage bell. The snows fell thick outside the lonely castle and the inmates were snowed in—as inaccessible to the outer world as Little Snow White in her glass coffin. The days were as full of romance as an old tale of chivalry, the evenings were as picturesque as a painting of Delacroix when the count dozed among his hounds by the fireside and the Hungarian improvised at the piano his eyes on Adele's. But with the breaking up of the snows came the breaking up of their romance. The maestro as better men than he have done loved and rode away—back to Paris to his throng of adoring ladies to Chopin, and Hiller, and George Sand and all the pomp and circumstance of his recognized genius. The episode in the snow-bound castle remained in his memory like an exquisitely delicate aquarelle.

He was twenty three when he met and became entranced with the Countess d'Agoult. The affair has always been rather mysterious especially in its wretched ending. Some say she loved him—always from the evening when he found her in his apartments surrounded by her luggage, to the day, ten years later, when haggard, broken down, her beauty gone, her pride humbled, she returned to Paris discarded. The ten yearss pent in wandering about Italy seem to have been happy. Neither Liszt no the countess cared for pubic opinion. In truth the beautiful blue stocking who, as "Daniel Stern" had advanced some liberal opinions, rather enjoyed figuring before society as the *chère amie* of the great musician. At Como later the scene of the brief loves of Chopin and George Sand, their daughter Cosima was born, who lived to enjoy a career fully as wild as that of her mother.

Finally the rupture came, no one knows how. Perhaps it was caused by jealousy on the part of the countess, who never could forget Liszt's past life. This would not be improbable in view of the fact that the master and the countess had just before tried housekeeping with George Sand. No good could have come of placing such a fire-brand as Liszt between two such women, especially when one remembers the Arcadian manner in which the musician and the authoress sat up all night, composing at the same table, while the countess slept in a neighbouring apartment. But she had a more powerful rival than the booted and bloomered authoress. The Princess Mirifique appeared on the scene. The whole Mirifique episode was conducted with a deadly quietude. There is even now a diversity of opinion as to who the mysterious charmer was. A baby princess of sixteen say some, beautiful as Venus. But that, of course, goes without saying—the master's taste was always exquisite. She was betrothed when he met her, but that was a bagatelle. He no sooner saw her, than the countess, George, Adèle, Caroline, and all the others were as though they had never been, and "Mirifique" reigned in their stead. He was present at the wedding feast, the girl bride at his side, his massive head in strong contrast to her luminous beauty. The husband was browsing about somewhere, shrunk to the vanishing point of insignificance. Liszt was almost always with them. By his iron will be obtained an ascendancy over both that they were powerless to resist. She, of course, adored him, as all her predecessors had done. She followed him with a dog-like affection, and the prince followed her. There was a great deal of talk, of course, and the Comtesse d'Agoult, from Paris, followed their course with angry eyes.

Liszt would have married his last love, the Princess Wittgenstein, if the Pope had not refused to annul her former marriage. At this he became disgusted, took the vows, and renounced women for ever. They, however, refused to be renounced. His extraordinary influence over them lasts to this day. They will follow him, begging for mementoes—as at Pesth, after one of his concerts, the audience rose to a woman, rushed on the stage, tore up hangings and music books, and even tried to break the piano to pieces for souvenirs of the memorable occasion.

The abbé had three children. Daniel, his father's counterpart, died at seventeen, having already established his reputation as a gallant. He evidently inherited his father's peculiar charm, as his desk was found to contain nothing but love-letters from ladies of the great world. Blondine married Emile Ollivier, played magnificently, and was altogether a credit to the family. Cosima was the black sheep. She was all things to all men. Her first husband was Von Bulow, who fell in love with her on sight, and married her off hand much to the rage of her mother, who had picked up heart of grace, and figured in Paris as a distinguished and still handsome woman. Later on Cosima met Wagner, who also fell a victim to her charms, and began a serious flirtation. Von Bulow bore it long and nobly, but finally the worm turned, and he suggested to his wife that she had better go to Richard. The accommodating Cosima went to Richard, who continued on the most amicable footing with Von Bulow. The trio accompanied by Liszt travelled all over Europe, on the most friendly terms with each other.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—**PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.**

ALLEGED TRIPLE MURDER.

At the Manchester Assizes, Mary Ann Britland, a woman thirty-nine years of age, factory operative, was charged with the wilful murder of Mary Dixon on May 14th, at Ashton-under-Lyne. She was further indicted for the murder of her husband, Thos. Britland, on May 3rd; and on the coroner's inquisition she was charged with the murder, in March last, of her daughter, Elizabeth Hannah Britland. The prisoner was first given in charge of the jury for the murder of Mary Dixon. She was neatly dressed, and calm in her demeanour. She manifested during the trial a close interest in the proceedings. Mr. Addison, Q.C., M.P., in opening the case on behalf of the Crown, said the prisoner formerly lived with her husband near to where Mary Dixon and her husband lived. An unusual degree of intimacy existed between the prisoner and Thomas Dixon, and the latter was heard to say that he had had enough of his own wife, and wished he had a wife like Mrs. Britland. On March 9th, the girl Elizabeth Britland went to bed, to all appearances, perfectly well. During the night she became very ill, her symptoms being bilious vomiting and diarrhœa. A doctor who went next day was told that she had had a fit. During that day she had violent twitchings of the hands and legs, and fits of a convulsive character. Whilst the daughter was suffering in this way, the prisoner went to a chemist's shop and bought a threepenny packet of vermin powder, which contained strychnine and arsenic. The girl died in the evening, and the symptoms were those of poisoning by strychnine. Whilst the body was being washed, Mrs. Britland called out to the woman who was doing the work "Get the body washed quickly before it goes stiff." Two days after the prisoner was paid £10 by the Prudential Assurance Company, on her daughter's insurance. A month afterwards when the body was exhumed no trace of strychnine could be found, but one-tenth of a grain of arsenic was discovered. Strychnine, it was stated, was a poison which was very rapidly absorbed. On April 30th, the prisoner went to the wife of the agent to the Prudential Assurance Company and paid an instalment of the insurance money of her husband and daughter. This was a very unusual thing to do, the agent always calling for the money. The prisoner explained it by saying she would be away on the Saturday. On the evening of the same day the prisoner went with another woman to a chemist's at Ashton, saying she wanted to buy some mouse powder. She bought a packet of vermin powder, which contained strychnine, but no arsenic. At this time her husband was in his usual health, but at ten o'clock on the following morning (May 1st) an assistant-surgeon was fetched to him, and was told that the man had been drinking. He got worse, and seemed to be dying, having all the symptoms which had been manifested in the case of the daughter. A neighbour who was there suggested that the prisoner should give him some brandy, to which she replied, "No, he won't take anything of me, as he might be frightened of being poisoned." Two days afterwards the man was still alive, and the prisoner again went to a chemist's and bought three packets of vermin-killer, containing both strychnine and arsenic. Whilst she was in the shop a man named Waterhouse said, "Mind you administer them in a scientific way, not in too large doses, and then you will get club money." She replied, "Oh, master, you do not suppose, for God's sake, that I would do that?" She went home, and shortly afterwards her husband was again taken very ill, and died. This was on May 3rd, and on the same day Mrs. Britland and Dixon went in a cab to Moseley to draw the deceased man's club money. They went home together, and gave the orders to the undertakers. On the following day the prisoner drew £11 17s. from the Prudential Assurance Company, and she and Dixon again went to Moseley and drew £8, the Oddfellows' money. On May 4th, a Mrs. Tallent cleaned up the prisoner's house, and found no trace whatever of mice. Subsequently, when portions of the body were analysed, arsenic was found to the extent of one-tenth of a grain, but there was no trace of strychnine. Mrs. Britland went to live at Dixon's house, and on the night of May 14th, Mrs. Dixon was taken violently ill, and died the next morning. She exhibited symptoms of poisoning by strychnine and arsenic, and the prisoner said that her illness resembled that of her daughter, the prisoner using the same expression as in her daughter's case. "Wash her before she is stiff." On May 14th, Dixon drew £19 17s 6d, the amount of the deceased's insurance. By this time suspicion had been excited, and it was decided that there should be a coroner's inquest and a post-mortem examination of the body in the last case. The prisoner afterwards, in conversation with two different people, asked if the examination would show whether a person had mouse powder if adminstered in tea. An analysis of a portion of the body disclosed the presence of arsenic and strychnine. As to the motive of the alleged crime, the learned counsel said that there was an undoubtedly close intimacy between the prisoner and Dixon, and if the jury found, first of all, that the prisoner had rid herself of her daughter, then of her husband, and then of Mrs. Dixon, so that the ground might be clear for a closer intimacy with Dixon, then they might conclude that that was her motive. A large number of witnesses were called, and one of them, in answer to Mr. Blair—who defended the prisoner—said the Britlands appeared to live happily together, and were people of good character. A former tenant said the prisoner had complained about the presence of mice in the house, and she had suggested poisoning with mouse-powder. The case was not concluded at the rising of the court, and the jury were given in charge of the bailiff until this morning.

A GAMEKEEPER ATTACKED BY WEASELS.

A correspondent in Caithnessshire gives an account of the following remarkable incident. Mr. Maclaren, a gamekeeper of Wick, the other day had a narrow escape of his life from an attack made upon him by weasels, on Mr. Clyne's field, on the farm of Stirkoke. While he was on his knees setting a mole-trap he was suddenly surprised by a strange sound, as if coming from a hive of bees at his back; and immediately a swarm of weasels appeared on either side of him, and began to climb upon him. Instantly realising the dangerous position in which he was placed, he sprang to his feet, but meantime the animals attacked him with the utmost ferocity, screaming as if in great rage. Maclaren, with a stick which he carried, struck them from his legs, killing no fewer than nine of them. As showing the desperate nature of the encounter, the correspondent states that Maclaren's legs were black and blue above the knee from the strokes of the stick. There seemed to be two young broods located near the hedge, and as many escaped as were killed. Maclaren brought home eight of the animals as evidence of the battle. This is the second time he has been attacked by weasels. On the first occasion he had to beat a retreat in order to save his life.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, 4th August 1886.

His Excellency General Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B, C.I.E., is pleased to present the following Musketry prizes, to be completed for during the season 1886-87:—

British Cavalry and Infantry serving within the limits of the Bengal Presidency—

1st Prize—A silver cup.

2nd Prize—A purse of Rs. 100 to British Cavalry.

3rd Prize—A purse of Rs. 100 to British Infantry.

The 1st prize will be awarded to that team (Cavalry or Infantry) making the highest aggregate score to the following competition, the 2nd prize to the cavalry team, and the 3rd prize to the infantry team making the best aggregate score in the contest:—

(*a*) Volley firing—10 rounds at 800 yards; extended order; any Military position. Targets, as laid down in the Musketry Regulations.

(*b*) Independent firing at 200 yards. Time allowed, 2 minutes. Single rank standing. Target, 2nd class regulations.

Native Cavalry and Infantry, including regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and regiments under the Government of India serving within the limits of the Bengal Presidency—

1st Prize—A gold medal.

2nd Prize—A purse of Rs. 100 to Native Cavalry.

3rd Prize—A purse of Rs. 100 to Native Infantry.

The Cavalry and Infantry team making the highest score in the following competition will each receive Rs. 100, and the non-commissioned officer or man making the best score in the individual firing will be awarded the gold medal:—

(*a*) Individual firing—7 shots at 400 yards for cavalry and at 500 yards for infantry; any Military position. Target, 2nd class regulation. One sighting shot allowed to each competitor.

(*b*) Independent firing at 200 yards. Time allowed, 2 minutes. Single rank standing. Target, 2nd class regulation.

General Rules applicable to all regiments competing.

II. The teams will be composed of 6 non-commissioned officers and men from each regiment, to be elected from those who made the highest number of points in the last annual course of individual firing, or may be selected from the best shots in any open competition, that commanding officers may prefer, care being taken that all men wishing to compete have an equal chance of getting into the team.

In British corps, teams may be allowed to select their section commander, who must be a full sergeant belonging to the same regiment; and in native corps a non-commissioned officer may be detailed for this duty by commanding officers.

All regiments will compete with the weapon with which they are armed (rifle or carbine) and in drill order.

The ammunition used during the competition must be carried as on service, *i.e.*, in the pouch or in any authorised regimental pattern bandolier, from which the rifles are to be loaded. Cartridges are not to be put in the opening of the tunic (between the buttons) or carried in the belt or in any other unauthorised method, and no spectator is to be allowed to assist the team in any way, or to stand within 5 yards of the team when firing is going on.

The silver cup will be regarded as regimental property, and is to be kept in the Sergeant's Mess, but may at the discretion of the commanding officer, be made available for regimental parties, &c., held in the soldier's recreation-room or elsewhere.

The gold medal will become the property of the individual winning it.

The money prize is to be equally divided amongst the winning team.

The competition is to take place in the presence of a Regimental Committee; the commanding officer to be President and two officers as members. The time allowed for the independent (rapid) firing is limited to two minutes, and it will be the special duty of the Committee to see that this is not exceeded. The time is to be counted from the word of command "commence," four points being deducted from the score of the team for every shot fired after the order to cease fire has been given.

The match may be fired on any day most convenient, up to and including the 31st March 1887. Both practices of the competition must be fired on the same day. The original registers kept, completed, and signed on the range by the President and members of the Committee, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, Simla. A duplicate copy will also be prepared and signed by the Committee, and retained for regimental record.

Printed registers will be supplied from the Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, and these alone are to be used for the competition.

The Committee will be held responsible that the competition is carried out in strict accordance with the above rules, and that the Musketry Regulations in regard to details not herein specified are followed.

They will also inspect the targets before the firing takes place, and at the end of each practice they will take off the number of hits and insert them in ink in the register.

In the case of the individual practice in the Native Army, the order of firing will be fixed after the "commence fire" has sounded, and the targets will be compared with the registers immediately after the practice is finished, any necessary additions or deductions being at once made in the registers.

Where canvas targets are used, they will carefully measure them, and see that the size of the bull's-eyes centres and targets are strictly in accordance with the regulations.

A certificate on the following form signed by the President and members of the Committee will be provided with the register:—

We certify that we were present during the whole of the competition for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prizes, by the team of the Regiment, that both the practices were executed on the same day, that we examined the targets and found them free from all shot marks before the practice was commenced, that we examined the targets on the conclusion of the practice, that the registers contain a faithful record of the results of the firing, that the time occupied for the independent (rapid) firing, did not exceed 2 minutes, and that 4 points have been deducted from the score of the team for every shot fired after the command "cease fire" had been given.

We also certify that the practice was conducted in strict accordance with the above rules and with the Musketry Regulations, and that there has been no deviation whatever from the spirit of the rules and regulations.

To be added in the case of Native troops:—That the order of firing was fixed by us after the "commence fire" had been ordered, and that the score shown opposite each man's name was actually obtained by him.

To be added when canvas targets are used:—That we measured the targets and found them in strict accordance with the dimensions laid down in the Musketry Regulations.

Place President.
Date Members.

Ties will be decided by the score made in the independent (or rapid) firing, and if still a tie the regiments concerned will again compete under instructions from Army Head-Quarters.

Ties in the individual firing of the Native Army will be decided by:—

1st.—By the fewest number of misses.

2nd.—If still a tie, by the fewest number of outers.

3rd.—If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots counting from last to first.

4th.—If still a tie, the men affected will be allowed to fire again.

The minimum pull-off of triggers to be 6 lbs. The particular attention of Committees is directed to this rule.

The triggers are to be tested before and after firing according to the instructions contained in Army Regulations, India, Vol. III, page 378.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjt-General's Office, Hd-Qrs, Poona, 13 Aug 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

24th Bo I—Lt H Clowes, Offg Wing Officer, 12th Bo Infy, to offte as Wing Officer, on probation.

29th Bo I—Capt R C G Mayne, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Lt-Cl Bryant, deceased.

Lt G S Broom, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

With reference to G O C No 551 of 1885, Lt A E S Searle, will rejoin the 12th Bo Infy on the expiration of the leave granted him in G O C No 393 of the 6th inst.

With reference to G G O No 389 of 1886, Surgn A F Ferguson, M S, has been ordered on service, in Burma.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major A Broadfoot, M 2 R A, has been appointed to I-B R H A, vice Major T H Lloyd, appointed to the staff.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that Lt-Col and Col H D Pitt, R A, will be placed on half pay from the 17th Aug 1886, on completion of five years service as Regtl Lt-Col, that officer is permitted to proceed to England.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—R A—Major A H Maclean, (B 2) from 1st Sept to 1st Nov 1886, to Mount Abu, on private affairs.

2nd N S Regt—Capt A W Prior to Mussoorie from the 10th Augt to 25th Aug 1886, on private affairs.

The leave granted to Lt C M Ducat, 4th Bo Cavy in G O C No 341 of 1886, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1886.

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	... Rs.	97 14
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	... „	99 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	... „	102 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)		102 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	... £1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	... £1	Nominal.
Ditto Deferred Annuity	... £100	Nominal.
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	... £10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	... £20	290

Mysore Government Debentures of 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent.	of 1865	(1885) ...	Paid off
6 Per Cent.	of 1866	(1886) ...	100 0
6 Per Cent.	of 1867	(1887) ...	102 0
6 Per Cent.	of 1870	(1889) ...	103 0
6 Per Cent.	of 1872	(1891) ...	103 8
5 Per Cent.	of 1878	(1908) ...	99 4
5 Per Cent.	of 1884-5	(1905) ...	99 4
5 Per Cent.	of 1885-6	(1915) ...	99 8
5 Per Cent.	of 1886-7	(1916) ...	99 8
4½ Per Cent.	of 1882	(1902) ...	95 0

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881	97 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1886	103 4

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Rangoon Municipal Debentures.

5½ Per Cent. of 1881	(1888) ...	Rs.	102 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881	(1892) ...	„	103 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881	(1896) ...	„	104 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881	(1900) ...	„	104 8

Exchange on London.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1 4 3-8
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1 4 11-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand* ...	1 4 9-32
Bank Telegraphic Transfer ...	1 4 1-4
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1 4 5-8
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1 4 5-8
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1 4 21-32

Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 4th August 1886—
Average rates ... 1 4 3/16
Telegraphic Transfers, 10th August 1886 ... 1 4 11-32

Bank of Bengal Rate.
(*5th August* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loan ... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	186x
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	138x
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	842½
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	135
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	50	......	Par.
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	115x
Mussorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	8 p.ct.	291
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	15 p ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	65
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ...	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,400x
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) ...	s7/6	......	3½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	3½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	91
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co ...	100	......	60N
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	75
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	Rs 10 psh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	44
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	nil.	44
Burrakur Coal Co. ...	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	15 p. ct.	100
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	3 p. ct.	100
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y nil.	80
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	115
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	110
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	y10½p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	100x
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	30
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	2½ p. ct.	130
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	9
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	68
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	2½ p. ct.	91
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	63
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	95
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.... ...	100	nil.	70N
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	3 p. ct.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10p. ct.	85N
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	y 10 p. ct.	100
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p. ct.	275
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12p. ct.	100
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	5 p. ct.	75
Newman & Co., Ld. ...	100	y 5 p. ct.	90N
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn. ...	100	nil.	44
Riverside Press Co. ...	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ...	100	nil.	38
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	nil.	65
Tarkessur Railway Co.... ...	100	3 p. ct.	108
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	100	4 p. ct.	103
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	nil.	85

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie... ...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85
Assam Company... ...	£20	20 p. ct. ‡	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	...... ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	nil. ‡	84
Do. contributory ...	80	nil. ‡	23
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	4 p. ct. ‡	110
Do. contributory ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	45
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	6 ad-int. ‡	165
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar) ...	200	5 p. ct. ‡	126
Do. Terai (Darig.) ...	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55
Cherra (Cachar) ...	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Chumta Tea Co. ...	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colenial (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon ...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127
Dehing (Assam)... ...	90	3 p. ct. ‡	27
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam)	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	13½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	40
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct. ‡	67
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	40 p. ct. ‡	135
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	9
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	75	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	...... ‡	47
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Do. contributory ...	80	5 ad.-int.	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam) ...	£10	......	100
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct. ‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar) ...	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	70
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	10 p. ct. ‡	68
Jinglam Darjeeling ...	100	nil.	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	130
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. ‡	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.) ...	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	3 p. ct. ‡	90
Do. contributory ...	200	3 p. ct. ‡	80
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	26
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½p.ct. ‡	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. ‡	23
Do. Darjeeling ...	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam ...	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct. ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
Mohurgung Tea Co. ...	100	nil. *	100
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory ...	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 dis
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
Do. contributory ...	90	10 p. ct. ‡	50
Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ...	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	10p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar ...	100	5 p. ct.	85
Phœnix of (Cachar) ...	85	nil. ‡	33
Pankabaree (Darjg.) ...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)... ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	nil. ‡	60
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darjg.) ...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Runglee Rungliot ...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	115
Sagmootia (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co. ...	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	10 p. ct. ‡	10dis
Second Fallodhi ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58
Singbulli & Murmah ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	82
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	14 p. ct. ‡	85
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.) ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.) ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	112
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling) ...	200	9 p. ct. ‡	145
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	15
Washabarie W. Dooars ...	100	......	...

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1885.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
s—Sellers.
w—Wanted.
x—Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r—Rupees per share.
$ per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the monsoon.

	1886.		1886.
Tuesday ...	... 17th Aug.	„	... 22nd „
„ ...	... 24th „	„	... 29th „
„ ...	... 31st „	„	... 5th Nov.
„ ...	... 7th Sept.	„	... 12th „
„ ...	... „	-	... 19th „
Friday ...	... 24th „	...	... 26th „ 3rd Dec.
„ ...	.. 1st Oct.	„	... 10th „
„ ...	... 8th „	„	... 17th „
„ ...	... 15th Oct.	„	... 24th „

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

Via Brindisi.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz.	1½ „

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows:—

	1886.		1886.
Friday	.. 20th Aug.	Friday	.. 15th Oct.
„	.. 3rd Sept.	„	.. 29th „
„	... 17th Sept.	„	.. 12th Nov. .. 26th „
„	.. 1st Oct.	„	.. 10th Dec. .. 24th „

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

ZANZIBAR MAIL via ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL via ADEN.

Fair Season.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
Monsoon.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

PREPAID INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

	A.	P.
Post Cards, each	0	3
Letters—not exceeding ½ tola	0	6
From ½ to 1 tola	1	0
For every additional tola	1	0
Book and Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers—not exceeding 10 tolas ...	0	6
For every additional 10 tolas	0	6
*Parcels by Banghy Post, not exceeding 20 tolas...	4	0
Exceeding 20 totas and not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	0
For every additional 40 tolas	4	

* To be paid for in cash when prepaid.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters.	At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
‡For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	—
For ditto in Southern Koncan, i.e., Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	—
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country ..	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7 25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Koncan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-15	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.
An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
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NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

• This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening and antifebrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON for *chlorosis, purifying the blood, for scrofulous affections,* etc.

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DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

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JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

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The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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WITH

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IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

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Is employed against the same affections.

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Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,

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kin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

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IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

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ASTHMA, OPPRESSION,

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Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

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DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.

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COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

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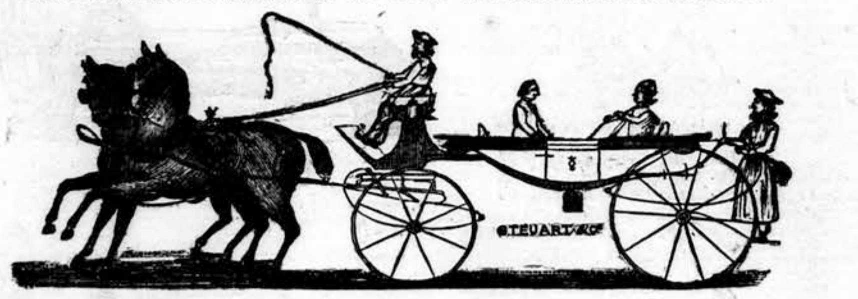

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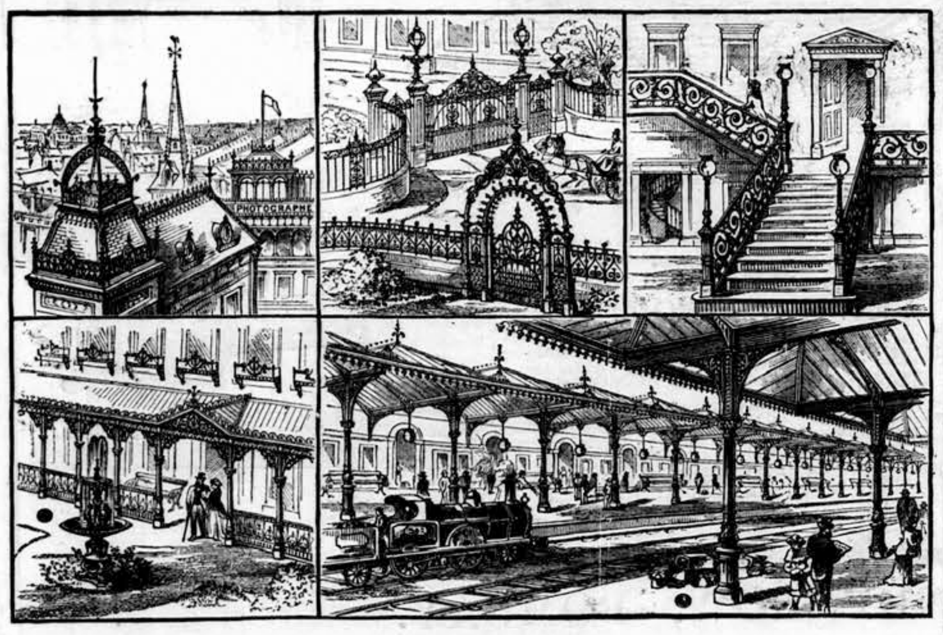

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EBONITE FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

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POLISHING PASTE, For Metals and Glass of all Descriptions.

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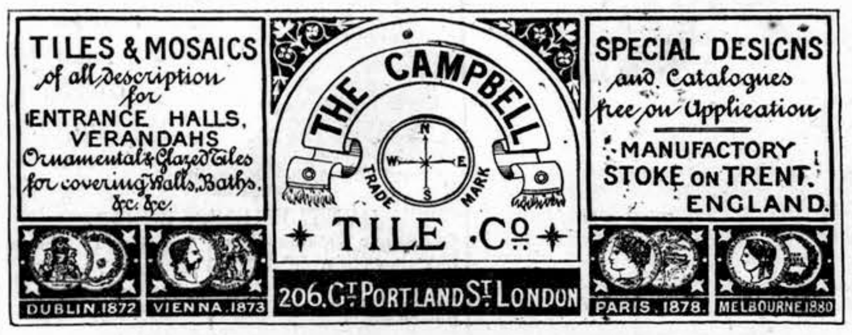

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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

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HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

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May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Hinde's Patent Curling Pins, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Spirit Lamps, Perfumery, Hairwashes, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, &c., from the best Makers. The Proprietor has also on hand a large assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches in all colours and shades, suitable for Theatrical purposes and Fancy Balls. Theatrical Sundries always on hand.

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No.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
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Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with remittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

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HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

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SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

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ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NOTICES.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PART Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

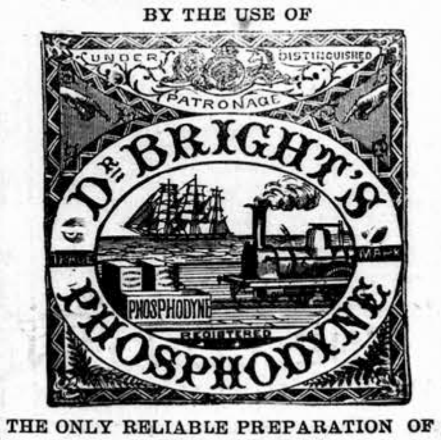
Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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BODGER, WARBURTON & Co,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
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From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0
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Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
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FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
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Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
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Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	—
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From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS		
	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—
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Medoc	,, 10 8	..
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Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
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Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
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Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
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	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
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Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
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CLARETS.—Continued.		
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
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BRANDY		
	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	,, 24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.		
	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0	
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	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, —
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	...
Bavarian Export Bier from the Inselbrauerei, Lindau	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter	½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lbs.	0 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
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The Exhibition is open to Fine Art Work of all kinds: painting, drawing, etching, sculpture, or modelling for sculpture, and, save where otherwise specified, there is no restriction as to subject, or style of treatment.

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Simla.

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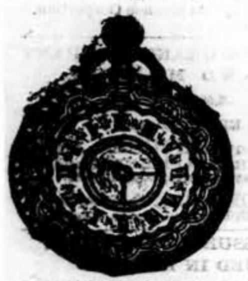

Fig. 10.

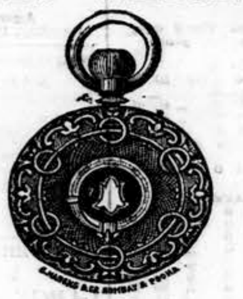

Fig. 11.

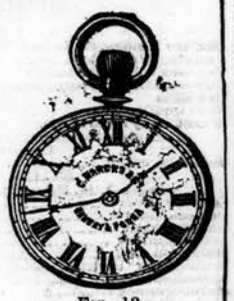

Fig. 12.

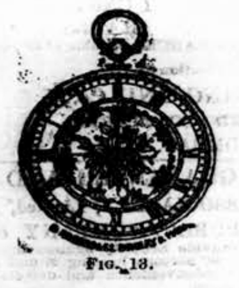

Fig. 13.

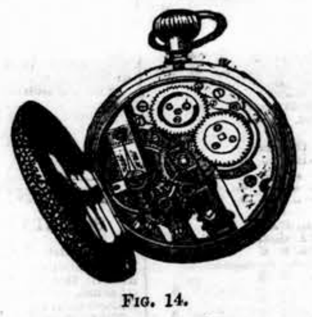

Fig. 14.

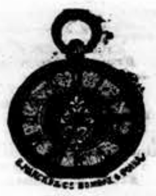

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

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Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
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Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
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Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
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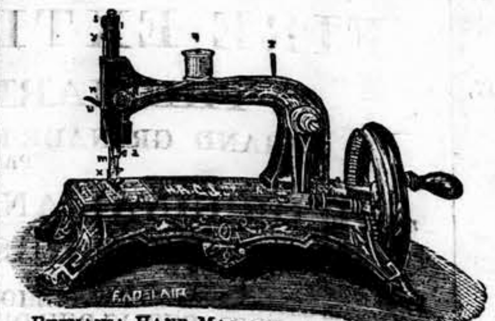

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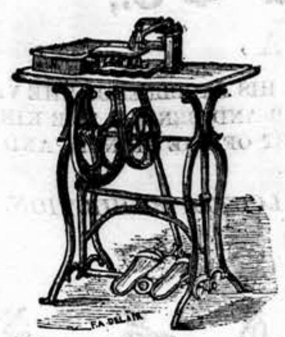

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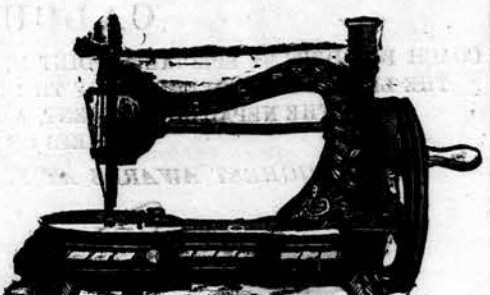

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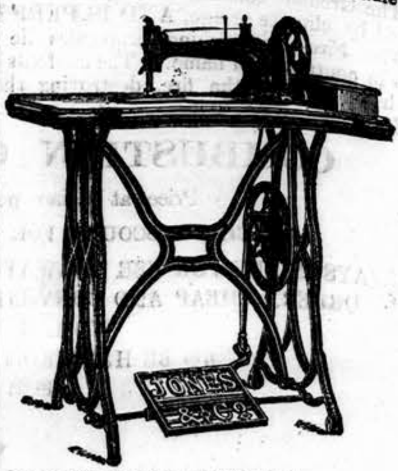

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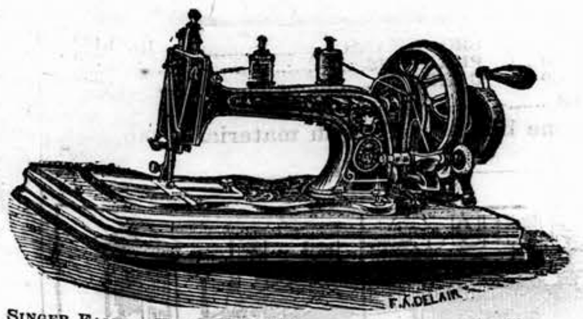

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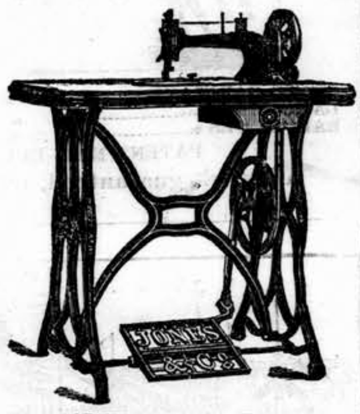

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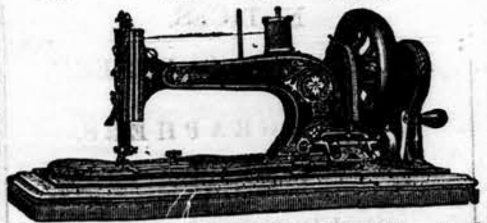

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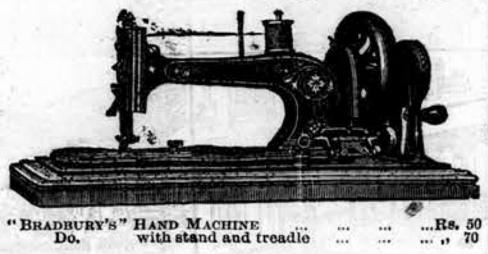

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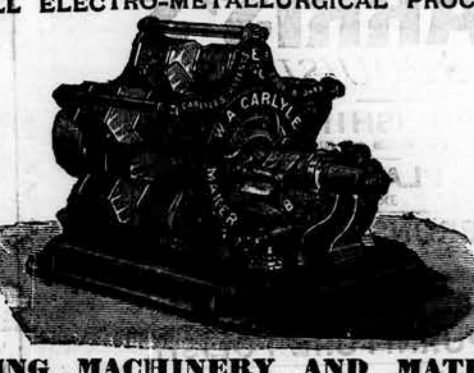

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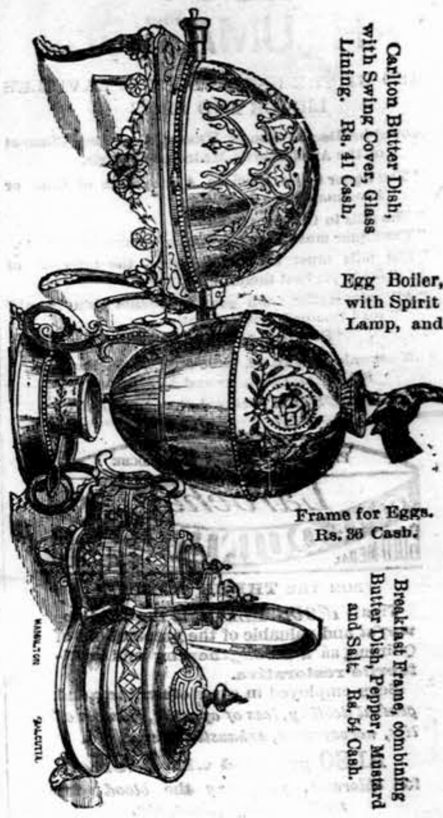

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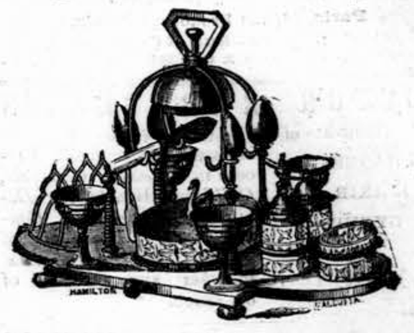

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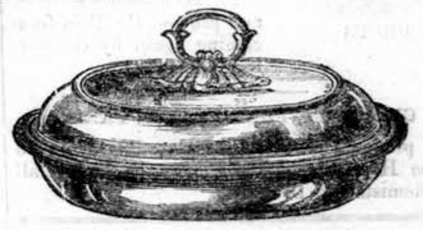

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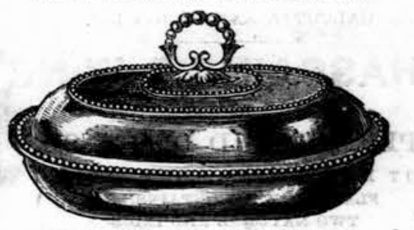

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